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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. VIII. NO. 22 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About	Steamers	Tons	
20th Jan 1920	Kashgar	8640	
31st "	Nubia	8004	
7th Feb.	Morvada	8793	
14th "	Neuralia	8632	
21st "	Somali †	6713	
28th "	Karmala	8923	

†The "Nellore" terminates her voyage at Marseilles.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About	Steamers	Tons	
22nd Jan.	Karmala	8923	To Colombo & Calcutta

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
22nd Jan.	Lhasa	Karachi Direct
23rd "	Barala	Bussrah via Karachi
26th "	Chakla	Karachi Via K ports
29th "	Karagara	E. & S. Africa

Rooms 12 & 52

Terms and Rates of Freights and passages for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Tenshe Maru	I. Nozawa	8186	19th Jan.	26th Jan.
Hwah Wu	G. Ueui	4640	19th Jan.	27th Jan.
Sperm Maru	—	3779	23rd Jan.	30th Jan.
Sakai Maru	—	3708	26th Jan.	1st Jan.
Wakamatsu Maru	K. Shimizu	2721	2nd Feb.	8th Feb
Shinyo Maru	S. Mori	6276	2nd Feb.	14th Feb
† Yokohi Maru	M. Kamura	3956	13th Feb.	15th Feb
Nagaoe Maru	S. Oya	3819	18th Feb	1st Mar.

†The steamer sailed from New York for Calcutta, via Kamachi & Bombay.

For Freight appl. to:—
K. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessel Gross Tonnage 462,00
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	16th Jan.	2-th Jan.	Japan
Genkai Maru		26th Jan.	28th Jan.	Japan
Bushu Maru	K. Uchibi	5th Feb.	18th Feb.	Japan
Perim Maru	F. Fujita	5th Feb.	15th Feb.	Japan
Hankiang Maru	K. Mori	1st Feb.	10th Feb.	Japan

For Freight apply to:—
M. ICHIYAMA,
Manager.
Allen Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kobe, Bahrs	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum, on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
T. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 19TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	20,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	20,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,75,000	0	0
Reserve Funds	12,00,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundhar	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I Khan	Jhelum City	Rewaldha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Simla
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Wazirabad City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rates of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 120,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, (Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Wuhu-an, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,20,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
S. AIZAWA.
Manager.

Post Box No. 247.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 2,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Blanks of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 5,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 83,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kuruma	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Horiaburamachi
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yamai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
K. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 60,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen. 37,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 7,050,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES:

London	Yokohama	Karenko
New York	Moji	Keelung
Shanghai	Amoy	Mukung
Hongkong	Canton	Taitoh
Singapore	Foochow	Shinchiku
Batavia	Hankow	Taichu
Semarang	Kiukiang	Tamsui
Sourabaya	Swatow	Takow
Tokyo	Aiko	Tamsui
Kobe	Giran	Towen
Osaka	Kagi	Bengkalis

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
50, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	99,00,000
RESERVE FUND	64,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH-OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.
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The following are the fares from Bombay to Marseilles:—
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Children over 9 and under 12 years are charged half fare. One child under 9 (if with parents free; no berth allotted). Each additional child under 6 years, one quarter of full fare. Children paying quarter or half fare are only allotted berths in the ratio of one berth for each two.
A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more fares for families.
2 Children between 2 and 12 will be counted as one full fare.
336 lbs. (3 cwts.) as luggage allowed free for 1st Class.
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Extra baggage will be charged at Re. 1 per cwt.
For further particulars please apply to:—
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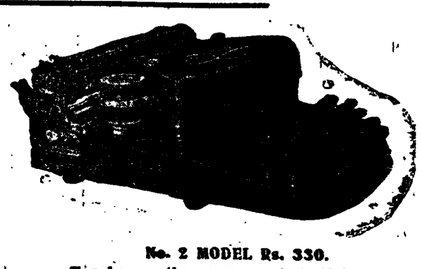

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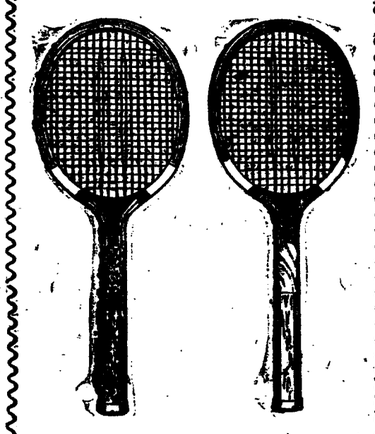

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The Master Mystery

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HAS THE HONOUR OF PRESENTING THIS WEEK

AN AMERICAN JOAN OF ARC

Confronting those

WOLVES OF KULTUR

those agents of Hunnish Deviltry and Frightfulness. This Lovely and Patriotic Girl combats the Kaiser's hordes of Spies and Traitors and lures them to destruction.

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PRICES AS USUAL.

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EXCELSIOR

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A Scottish Romance of the Great War. Light-hearted and Varied Entertainment.

"Kilties Three"

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THE

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is a powerful Pictorialisation of the well-known Novel by Robert W. Chambers. An Excellent Story—an Excellent Film.

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The popular farce
"The Glad Eye"

Tuesday, 27th, at 9-30 p. m,
The Brilliant comedy
"The Man from Toronto."

Wednesday, 28th, at 9-30 p. m.
The great American Detective Drama
"Within the Law"

Thursday, 29th, at 9-30 p. m.
The famous drama
"The Story of the Rosary"

Friday 30th & Saturday 31st, at 9 30 p. m.,
Sir Arthur Pinero's Great Masterpiece
The Second Mrs. Tanquary

Saturday, 31st, Matinee at 5 p. m.
The famous drama
"The Story of the Rosary"

Night prices: Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.
Matinee prices: Rs 3, 2 & 1.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

Picture Programme

To-day, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday & Friday at 6-30 p.m.
The six reel super production
"Fools' Gold"

Marshall Strong and John Moore are prospecting for gold. At last, however, they get what they seek and become wealthy. Just how their wealth affects each and what happens makes an interesting photoplay.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTAINMENT

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

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on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 16 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINE, Rs. 14 per 8 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures, with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout, Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

LOST.

LOST a life Policy of the National Insurance Co., Ltd., in the name of Mr. A. H. S. Taide. If found, please return to Chief Agents Dhurandhar Brothers, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 8088

EDUCATIONALS.

WANTED a competent Coach for IV Standard student. S. L. French. State terms. V. H. Sidhwa, Chera Bazar. 8087

WANTED—Urdoo-English Graduate half hour's tuition in Bombay: Rs. 20 fee. Reply to Advertiser C/o P. O. Box No. 390, Bombay. 8076

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHITE LOTUS HONEY.—Absolutely Pure 2 and 4lbs. tins. at Rs. 2/8/0 and 4/9/0 respectively. Honey in combs 2 and 4lbs. tins at Rs. 2/14/0 and 5/11/0 respectively. Thin shellac walnuts, superior—5 and 10lb net at Rs 2/4/0 and 4. Free Delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba State. 7827

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the "BEST." Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A competent Parsi gentleman to take up the post of SALESMAN and MANAGER for Bombay Office, only experienced men in cut pieces need apply. Handsome salary to competent man. Apply CUT-PIECE MART, 28, Bunder Road, Karachi. 7984

ADVERTISER—Practical Salesman various lines, provisions speciality, travelled through India, knows office work, accounts, refining Edible oils, seeks employment with a firm who could offer good pay and future prospects. Foreign no objection. Please reply to Box No. 930, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8061

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED a fast Typist immediately. Apply Jeena & Co., 34, Church Gate Street, Fort, personally. 8071

WANTED—A graduate knowing Gujarati. Apply personally to the Principal Esplanade High School. 8070

WANTED—A B.E., or L.C.E., as Assistant in an Architect's Firm, Bombay. Apply Box No. 946, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8067

WANTED—A qualified Accountant for one hour in the morning 9 to 10 a.m. Apply sharp to Box No. 952, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8080

WANTED—A GRADUATE to teach Sanskrit in the upper classes of the New High School. Apply personally to the Principals. 8056

WANTED a Clerk for an Attorneys' Office, with good experience of work in the Attorneys' Office. Apply stating salary and experience. Box No. 951, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8085

REQUIRED—An EXPERT, who has got thorough knowledge of coal business as well a long experience of office routine. One knowing typewriting preferred. Apply Box No. 942, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 8057

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent Hindoo CHAUFFEUR, holding I class certificate in Motor Mechanics and Engineering. Apply sharp with testimonials, c/o DEVJI T. THAKKAR VAKIL, Picket Road. 8047

[illegible] OWNERS—Textile Expert, Home and American experience seeking for years as manager in big Indian Mills is open for engagement closer in handling labour [illegible] credentials. Apply Box No. 891, [illegible] Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7598

WANTED—SALESMEN for Hardware Metals and Supplies. Salary Rs. 100 and Commission. Only experienced men need apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 938, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7962

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED a Superintendent for a Children's Home. Salary Rs. 100 with free quarters. Apply to the Honorary Secretary, S.P.C.W.I., opposite Proctor Street, Girgaum Back Road. 8068

WANTED—A Gujarati Hindu Corresponding and Typewriting Clerk having good experience of export line. Apply Box No. 950, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8083

WANTED—A competent Ledger Keeper and an Accounts Clerk for a first Class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 947, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8074

WANTED—A Salesman for Type-writers. Only experienced hands in the line need apply. Liberal terms to a competent man. Apply stating terms required to Box No. 949, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8077

WANTED—A Salesman having a thorough experience in Mill and Gin store lines. English, Gujrathi knowing person will have first preference. For terms apply Messrs. A. V. Nawab & Co., 369, Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay with testimonials. 8086

WANTED by a Japanese Firm—A Junior Clerk honest hard-working strong in calculation and another English Correspondence Clerk knowing Typewriting and Stenographing. Apply sharp in his own writing stating the requirements to Box No. 948, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8075

WANTED.

WANTED.—ON RENT a small BUNGALOW near station between Dadar and Andheri for about four months. Particulars immediately to Box L, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A suitable building in Fort at a prominent business centre. Only bona-fide legal holders of properties need send offers to RUPCHAND NAPUR, Post Box, 266, Bombay. 8040

WANTED—One STEAM ENGINE of 500 I. H. P. and one of 800 I. H. P. compound condensing of well-known makers, in good working order. Write to Box No 816, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7525

WANTED—VIEWS OF OLD BOMBAY—(1) Old Church Gate and Bazaar Gate: (2) The Old Maidan; (3) The Apollo Pier as in 1860; (4) Plan of the Fort (Old); (5) The Old Bori Bunder Station and its Surroundings; (6) View of the Harbour or any other Views of Old Bombay. Please communicate with the terms and price wanted, to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Nettlefold Tinmen's Black Rivets, No. 9 to 12. Apply DEVJI UMERSEY, Bhesania Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 4568 7699

AHATMA SHARJOT SURMA an elixir for eye-complaints. Excellent certificates from judges and physicians for Consumption, Asthma, Une trial. P. H. KATHAWALA, Ankleswar. 7910

FOR QUICK SALE—Owner going home very shortly one Indian Combination 1915 model, 7-9 H.P. in perfect condition, complete with lamp, horn, etc., Rs. 1,100, No. offer. Apply Room No. 18, WATSONS HOTEL. 8037

ES you may come to us even if you want an ANNA DRAWING PENCIL. You will get the same service and courtesy that we extend to all our Patrons. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay M

FROM the very start it has been our pleasure, nay, our foremost duty to supply only first class goods of first class quality, and to render the most efficient service to our customers. Get your stationery from us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M & T

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Suitable for Japanese Gentlemen, GROUND FLOOR of a commodious bungalow at Malabar Hill. Apply Box No. 928, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7994

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE RANGOON OIL COMPANY LIMITED

THE DEBENTURE BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th proximo both days inclusive for the purpose of preparing a list of Debenture holders entitled to participate in the annual 7½ per cent. interest, plus an additional 1 per cent. in accordance with Clause 8 printed on the face of the Debenture Bonds, payable on the 15th February, 1920.

By order,
R. W. M. BOYD,
Secretary.

No. 6, Strand Road,
Rangoon, 10th January, 1920. 8043

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN LION ASSARANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY has commenced writing Fire Insurance business from 22nd January, 1920.

Applications are invited from influential parties for Agencies.

MANILAL MAGGANLAL & BROTHERS,
Managing Agents. 8006

WANTED.

WANTED.—PIECE OF LAND, in the Vicinity of Warden Road, Nepean Sea Road, Bomanjee Petit Road or Pedder Road, sufficient for construction of a Tennis Court. Apply stating terms and locality to Box No. 945, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8063

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NATIONAL CEMENT MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the date of payment of allotment formerly fixed for the 5th of January 1920, has been extended to the 15th of February, 1920.

(Sd.) RAI BAHADUR ONKARJI
KASTURCHAND & Co.
By order of the Directors.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the applicants to the shares of the abovementioned company who have not yet received their allotment letters are hereby requested to come to the Company's Registered Office to take away their allotment letters.

(Sd.) RAI BAHADUR ONKARJI
KASTURCHAND & Co. 8049

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the abovementioned company will be opened for the registered of transfer deeds from the 1st of March, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company, 95, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

(Sd.) RAI BAHADUR ONKARJI
KASTURCHAND & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One SHORT-HAND-TYPIST and EXPERIENCED CLERKS. Preference will be given to those who have served COMMERCIAL FIRMS. Apply stating experience and salary to the AGENTS,
The Gaekwar Oil & Chemical Company, Ltd.
8012 Sayaji Gunj Baroda.

THE GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONTRACTORS who are willing to undertake the work of collecting and delivering at site the salt formed near Velan in Kadinar Taluka of the Baroda State, are requested to apply immediately to the undersigned.

(Sd.) N. PURSHOTAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
20th Jan., 1920.
Sayaji Gunj, Baroda. 8011

NISHIMATSU TRADING CO., LTD.

CHANGE OF NAME.

THE Assets and Liabilities as well as the Import and Export business of the Nishimatsu & Co., Ltd., Osaka, and its branches having been transferred to the newly formed Joint Stock concern, incorporated in Japan, under the name and style of The Nishimatsu Training Co., Ltd., Osaka, the Bombay Office of Nishimatsu & Co., Ltd., will in future conduct business as the Indian Branch of the New concern under the name and style of Nishimatsu Trading Co., Ltd.

For Nishimatsu & Co., Ltd.,
(Sd.) J. WAKABAYASHI.
Sub-Manager. 8084

NOTICE.

BALARAM ANANDRAM & CO.

PUBLIC is hereby informed that they should take away their money due to their account with the firm within eight days from the date hereof. If anybody wish to have any further information in the matter he is at liberty to consult the undersigned in person. Also be it known to the public that the Company's records will be destroyed finally after the 31st January, 1920, after which no claims will be recognized by the Company.

Racing Consulting Club.
Upstairs, Hearsh Bakery.
Play House, Falkland Road, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd Jan., 1920. 8020.

THE GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

ALLOTMENT LETTERS have been already posted to the Applicants for the shares of the above Company. Those who have not received the same for want of proper addresses, are requested to inform the undersigned at once; and those who have received them and not paid their Allotment Money, are requested to remit the same together with their Allotment Letters to this office or at the Company's Solicitors' office, 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before 31st January, 1920.

(Sd.) N. PURSHOTAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
20th Jan., 1920.
Sayaji Gunj, Baroda. 8010

NOTICE TO TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the services of auctioneers for the Kirkee Arsenal and clothing Depot, Kirkee, to sell metals and unserviceable stores from 1st April, 1920, to 31st March, 1922 will be received by the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee, up to 12 noon on the 10th February, 1920.

(ii) Further particulars and Tender Forms can be had from the CHIEF ORDNANCE OFFICER, Kirkee, the latter on payment of Rs. 3 per set.

(Sd.) Lt.-Col E. P. CARTER, R.A.,
Chief Ordnance Officer.
Kirkee Arsenal,
22 Januarl, 1920.
22 January, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OIL SEEDS AND OIL CAKES,

CASTOR, MAHUA, KARINJA, KARDI, ETC. ETC.

WANTED suitable person, well acquainted with the trade in Oil Seeds and Oil Cakes, and capable to organize communal supplies from upcountry. Apply with particulars to Box No. 916, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 7895

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 16,000 lenial feet of blue stone khandkees 12" x 9" x 12" at the Powai Farm in the Island of Salsette will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on the third day of February, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
W. A. NIVEN,
8091 Ag. Hydraulic Engineer.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February, 1920, for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, miscellaneous stores and scrap iron available at the Depot of the Indian Munitions Board, Karachi.

Form of tender together with a printed list of the material for sale will be furnished by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 each.

Inspection may be had on application on a working day between the hours of 10 a.m and 4 p.m.

All tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Stores."

C. A. PERCY,
Captain.
Controller of Munitions.
Karachi, 20th Jan. 1920. 8079

KRISHNARAJA HALL, MYSORE CITY

1. Designs for a new Representative Assembly Hall to be erected in Mysore city are hereby invited from Architects.

2. The Hall would have to accommodate about 600 persons, and the cost should not to exceed Rs. 2 lakhs.

3. Prizes of Rs. 2,000 and 1,000, respectively will be awarded for two such designs as shall be adjudged to be of sufficient merit by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and placed by them as first and second in order of merit.

4. The designs should be such as to suit the style of the buildings already existing in the vicinity. Information regarding details of accommodation required, site selected etc., will be furnished by the Chief Engineer on payment of a sum of Rs. 20 which will be returned to the competitor sending in *bona fide* designs (after the award has been made) or on return of the plans within a fortnight.

5. The drawings of the designs which have been awarded the prizes will become the property of the Government.

6. The designs should reach the office of the CHIEF ENGINEER on or before the 31st of March, 1920 7733

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that S. MEYERS has agreed to sell to our client the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate in Mahim Bazar Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 31,902 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less including all suberged land as purchased by the Vendor from Mr. Captain and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 503, New No. 4351, Old Survey No. 2/242 and New Survey No. 1547 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward G. Nos. 4694 (1), 4694 (2), 4695, 4696 Street Nos. 24, 24-a, 25, 26 and bounded, on or towards the North by the Sea-shore, on or towards the East partly by Mahim Bazar Road and partly by a Nallaor passage, on or towards the South by the property of Mancherji Pallonji Contractor and on or towards the West by the Sea-shore.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1920.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Purchasers' Attorneys. 7918

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 26th January, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1919.
II.—To declare a Dividend.
III.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Morarji Mulraj Khatau as Director in place of Mr. Mulraj Khatau.
IV.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
V. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 19th January, 1920, to 2nd February, 1920, both days inclusive.

By the order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.
Bombay, 17th December, 1919. 7719

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Subscription list will be closed on the 31st January 1920.

Extracts from the Prospectus.

A copy of this Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay.

Prospectus.

THE

Economic Land Buildings and Stores, Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

CAPITAL - - - - - Rs. 50,00,000

Divided into 400,000 Shares of Rs. 12½ each

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

Rs. 2½ on Application
Rs. 2½ on Allotment.

And the Balance in Calls of not more than Rs. 2½ each.

Board of Directors:

MANEKJI JETHABHAI VARDHMAN, Esq., Merchant, Bombay, (of Vardhman Bros., Ltd.) Chairman.
PASSU PARBAT, Esq., Merchant, Bombay (of Messrs. Shamji Hansraj & Co.)
HARIBUX GORAKHRAM, Esq., Merchant, Bombay (of Messrs. Gorakhram Haribux.)
KESHAVJI MULJI, Esq., Merchant, Bombay, Mandvi (c/o Messrs. Hirji Khetsey.)
POONSEE DEVSEE, Esq., Merchant, Bombay (of Poonsee Devsee & Co).
DAMJI DEVSHI, Esq., Merchant, Bombay (of Messrs. Damji Devshi & Co).
JAWARIMUL SARUPCHAND, Esq., Merchant, Bombay (of Messrs. Prithiraj Bhagwandas.)
MATUBHAI M. SHAH, Esq., Ex-Officio (Bhuleshwar Dawudji's Gully), Managing Clerk to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors.

Auditors:

Messrs C. H. SOPARIWALLA & Co., 24, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bankers:

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Solicitors:

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co., 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Agents:

Messrs. M. J. VARDHMAN & Co., No. 9, Bake House Lane, Fort, near New Share Bazar, Bombay.

The above Company has been formed for the purposes set out in the Memorandum of Association and primarily to buy, sell, let land with or without building and to buy sell export and import various kinds of articles, things, manufactures and products as enumerated in sub clause 2 of clause III of the Memorandum.

Perference may be given in priority of applications to any share holder holding 400 shares of the Company upon such terms as the Directors may fix in any one of the following purposes and objects *viz* (*a*) to sell any one of the plots of land (*b*) to let any one of the shops for selling any one particular kind of articles and things (*c*) to export or import any one particular kind of articles, things or to give agency for supplying any one particular kind of articles and things.

Applications for shares with a remittance of the amount of the application money to be forwarded direct to the Company's Bankers.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained from the agents.

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

THIRD CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,40,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st February, 1920, and the holders of the said Shares are required without in due date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 26th November, 1919. 8078

GRAND AUCTION AT BHAVNAGAR.

5TH FEBRUARY, 1920 12-0 NOON.

OF unused surplus stocks of Cloth, Brocades, Silk, Hosiery, Lungees, Safas, etc., etc., worth several lacks, on 5th February 1920, 12-0 noon, to be sold in one lot.

Inspection invited from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. any day.

For intending bidders from outside Kathiawar as arrangements will be provided on information the Controller, Private Department, Letters can be had on applying to the Controller, Private Department or Bhavnagar Agency Canvasing Pedhi Street, Fort, Bombay. 25 per cent deposit in cash or Government Security will be required from the successful bidder; the balance within one month; any goods removed in the meantime to be paid for at a valuation to be fixed by the local authorities. Goods may be left in the warehouse for six months at owner's risk free of charge. 8060

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS ASSOCIATION LTD.

NOTICE.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above Association will be held on TUESDAY, the 3rd February, (proximo) at 12 noon (S.T.) at the Hall of the Association situated in the Marwari Bazar to transact the following business.

(1) To consider the letter of the Cotton Contracts Board dated the 2nd January 1920, making proposal for admitting all the Licensed Brokers and Members of the Clearing House, in the Hall of the Association for doing business in Hedge Contracts.

(2) That the present Committee be empowered to admit those persons as members, whose applications for membership were passed by the old Committee, besides their power to admit 50 new members and 50 members from among those retiring from partnership as per resolution No. 3 of the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 4th December, ultimo.

(3) (a) That word "forty" be substituted in the lines 5 and 6 in article 27th of the Association for "one-fifth of the number." (b) That words "or vernacular" be added after the word "English" in the line 2 in the article 71 of the Association. (c) To consider the byelaws prepared by the Managing Committee.

(4) All such business as may be allowed by the Chairman.

BECHAR GUPTA.
PRANLAL DEVKARAN,
Hon. Secretaries.

Marwari Bazar,
Bombay, 20th Jan., 1920. 8072

CHILDREN'S PRETTY SOCKS.
COTTON AND WOOLEN
in all sizes and shades.
From Re. 1/4 per pair.
A. R. D'AS & BROS.
51/52, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Kaikobad Meherjibhoy Vajifdar of Bombay has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claims and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Barber Lane within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 67 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 242, New No. 5111, Old Survey Nos. 479-480 and New Survey No. 8994 and bounded on the East by the property of Dinshaw Hormusji Davar on the West by the property of Navroji Dossabhai Garavala on the North by the Barber Lane and on the South by sweepers passage and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No 1716 and Street No. 7 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vender.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1920.

MEERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3993

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai Aminabai daughter of Adam has contracted to sell absolutely to our client Mr. Sulemau Hajee Husein the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at 8'h Kamatipura Street without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 80 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4204-4214 and New Nos. 10775-10776, Old Survey Nos. 3750-3760 and New Survey No. 6708 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1684 and Street Nos. 57-59 and bounded on the East by the property of Jawram Narayen on or towards the West by the property of Mahantmal Ramanadas on the North by the said 8th Kamatipura Street and on the South by the said 8th Kamatipura Street.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1920.

JUDAH & SOLOMON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3982

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of JIVRAJ ANANDJI late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, widower, a Merchant. ..... Deceased.

1. HARIDAS VALLABHJI and 2. PREMJI VISRAM both of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants residing respectively at Vadgadi and Khand Bazar outside the Fort, executors of the Will of the deceased above named. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUM MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twelfth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 12th day of Jan. 1920.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

3972

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 2, Church Gate Street.

AUCTION SALE OF BLACK STONES, MARBLE.

Messrs. RICHARD AND CO., will sell by public auction at Ripon Road Opp. Cotton Mills. On THURSDAY 29th January 1920, at 10-30 a.m., (S. T.) one lot black stones (called ladye) etc.

Goods on view.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF TENT.

Messrs. RICHARD AND CO., will sell by public auction at Ordnance Depot, Fort, on FRIDAY 30th January 1920, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the order of the Chief Ordance Officer:—

One very large size tent 90-42-23 ft.

RICHARD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 531.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 26th day of January, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, etc., etc.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Datubhoy Hassum of furniture bazar:—

22 cases Enamelled timbless c/m 7, 8, & 9.

By the order of the office concerned:—

1 case 300 bundles Russia Brand each bundle contg. 144 yds.

1 case each Elastic.

80 boxes each contg. 4 x 36 yds. 144 gross yards.

By the order of the Insurance Coy.:—

1 cases contg. 5½ doz. Singlets No. 97,105, 111 damaged by seawater.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the official assignee of Bombay and the assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent Krishnashah Shivcamshah:—

Iron safe, gadlas, takias, mehta box, etc.

Insolvent Anandrao Bhao:—

3 paper files and 1 box paper fashions.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office shigram.
1 rubber tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
Second-hand bicycles.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE VACANT LANDS WITH CHAWLS, HOUSES, ETC., AT BORIVLI POISUR, SIMPOLI AND KANDOWLEE ETC.

HIGH COURT.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 49 of 1915.

CHATURBHUJ GORDHANDAS ... Plaintiff
versus
VITHALDAS MOHANJI & Another ... Defts.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwaniee Kola and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the plaintiff under the consent decree in the above suit dated the 29th day of February, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises at Magathana (Borivli), the undermentioned immoveable properties in one lot or more lots than one if necessary on SUNDAY, the 7th day of March, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.):—

FIRSTLY:—Land with Chawl, measuring 59ft., by 35½ft., or thereabouts together with trees, etc., situate at Poisur, in Salsette and bounded on the East by the property of Antone Rodrigues, on the West by the public lane, on the South by a gully and the house of Sherif Soya and on the North by the house of Jeewa Munji Thacker.

SECONDLY:—Land with Chawl, measuring 69ft. by 43ft., situate at Poisur, in Salsette and bounded on the East by the public road, on the West by a rivulet, on the South by Byramji Jijibhoy's Dharamsala and on the North by the property of Sherif Soya.

THIRDLY:—Land with a house and chawl situate at Toisur in Salsette, viz.:— (1) One tiled house 45ft. by 23ft., and bounded on the East by the house of John, on the West by the public road, on the South by the house of Jeewa Munji Thacker and on the North by the mango art; (2) one range of tiled chawl, measuring 45½ft. by 19½ft., and bounded on the East by the vacant ground on the West by the public road, on the South by the house mentioned in the preceding paragraph and on the North by a passage and the house of Teibai.

FOURTHLY:—Land or Batty fields situate at Poisur in Salsette: which Paddy kharif admeasure 23 acres and 34½ goonthas of thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 75-6 and Grass Varkas land admeasuring 33 acres and 19 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 16-4-0.

FIFTHLY:—Land or Batty fields, situate at Kandivli in Salsette: which Paddy Kharif land admeasure 5 acres and 55½ goonthas, or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 25-1-0, and Grass Varkas land admeasuring 4 acres and 99 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 4-8-0.

SIXTHLY:—Land or Batty fields, situate at Simpoli in Salsette: which Paddy Kharif land admeasurs 3 acres and 15½ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 9-2-0 and Grass Varkas land admeasur 12 goonthas or thereabout and assessed for Rs. 0-5-0.

SEVENTHLY:—Land or Batty fields, situate at Magathana, Borivli, in Salsette: which Paddy Kharif land admeasures 66 acres and 6¼ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 275-1-0 and Grass Varkas land admeasure 16 acres, and 93 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 30-10-0.

EIGHTHLY:—Land or Batty fields situate at Magathana, Borivli, in Salsette: which Paddy Kharif land admeasures 4 acres and 31½ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 24-9-0; and Grass Varkas land admeasure 1 acre and 50 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 2-8-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff, at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th January, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF ENGLISH PIECE-GOODS, ETC.

On MONDAY, the 2nd February next at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq. the Receiver appointed in suit No. 2244 of 1919 (Padamsi Ratansi Kanji vs. Gordhandass Karsondass and others) sell by Public Auction at shops No. 163-164 Morarji Gokuldas Market, Kalbadevi, the following piece goods.

About 4250 pieces English Turkey Red.
About 234 pieces English Coloured Mulls.
About 994 pieces Gagrapats.
About 3,145 pieces Coloured Chints.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at D & E sheds Princes Docks, on account of the underwriters.

EX. S.S. "KOFUKU MARU."

22 Full Pressed Bales of Cotton slightly damaged by water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.—(Contd.)

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Surplus Furniture belonging to the estate of late Sir Ratan Tata, including some very valuable French, English and Japanese Furniture, Curios, etc.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 29th January, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Medows Street, Fort, next to Messrs. M. Fredoon and Co., on the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Dunnett and Co., the following very valuable surplus furniture, etc., belonging to the Estate of the late Sir Ratan Tata, consisting of French cushioned sofas, easy chairs, Perisian vases, English writing tables and chairs, Japanese Artistic furniture and curious and other works of art, pictures cabinets, glassware, crockery, carpet rugs, one large ice box, one rickshaw, etc., etc.

A large lot of French mosaic flooring, French marble pilasters and other building materials will be sold by Public Auction on the same day.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 8th February, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Beryl House" Wodehouse Road, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, by Roberts and Devji Canji such as sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich glass, crockery and platedware, Persian and English large and small carpets, mahogonized glass door silver show cases, English gun saxonal book case, one lot valuable books, writing tables, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, brass flower pots, open carved folding screen, one very handsome copper electric hall lamp, rich oil paintings, water colours, and engravings, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest or drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, doors and window purdahs, meat safes, ice box, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of C. H. Byrne, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Beryl House, Wodehouse Road, very valuable and handsome made to order teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, best platedware, teakwood sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters, glass door cupboards, spoons and forks, rich carpets, electric table lamps, and fans, rich Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, rich pictures, writing tables, office chairs, glass door and window curtains, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, card tables, hat stand, Singapore cane furniture, ice box, meat-safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of S. S. Story, Esq., (proceeding to Europe).

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, NEAR MATUNGA.

Under instruction from Mr. Bapuji Vasantrao transferee under the transfer of mortgage dated 20th October, 1919, of the property situated at Lady Jamsedji Road belonging to Krishna Esoo Palankar, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the said premises on Sunday the 1st of February, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground (of which Koonji Ahmed Mapla is the Fazandar) with the dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Lady Jamsedji Road (Gope Tank Road) near Maunga without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement five hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under New Survey No. 1403, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 4094 and Street No. 455 Gopi Tank Road and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Fazandar's oart on or towards the West by the Lady Jamshedji Road (Gopi Tank Road), aforesaid on or towards the North by the Fazandari Road and on or towards the South by the Fazandar's oart.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Vendor, at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay or the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 26th February, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

IMPORTANT TO JEWWELLERY AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

Sale of very valuable Jewellery and Gold and Silver Ornaments.

Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., attorneys for the Arbitrators in the matter of Arbitration between Daivagnya Mahadev and Dashraht Mahadev and pursuant to the Award dated 13th August, 1919 and field in the High Court of Bombay, sell by Public Auction on Friday the 30th January, 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their sale Rooms the following:—

8 Gold bangles; 1 Gold necklace, 2 Gold rings, 2 Gold chains, 1 Gold watch, 2 Silver waist belts, 2 Diamonds, pearls and emeralds necklace, 2 Pair diamonds and emerald bracelts, 1 Diamond and emerald Nose ring, 5 Diamond and emerald Rose pattern Rings, 3 Diamond and ruby Rose pattern rings, 2 Diamond and ruby Marquise ring, 2 Diamond and emerald Marquise ring, 2 Diamond and ruby Marquise ring, 5 Diamond Rose pattern rings, 2 Pearl necklaces, 12 Pearl bangles, 2 Pearl and Diamond bangles, 3 Pair Diamond Ear-Drops, 4 Ear-drops, 4 Pair Diamond and emerald Ear-rings, 1 Diamond and pearu Rose pattern ring, 2 Diamond ear-drops, 6 Diamond rings, 2 Diamond and emerald ear-drops, 1 Diamond and ruby Wristle, 1 Diamond and pearl Collar, and lot of buttons and fancy rings, and a lot of silver utensils.

Jewellery and ornaments are on view.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co. at theirs office No. 40, Medows Street, Fort or the undersigned auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th January, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 CASES WOOLEN AND COTTON MIXED SINGLETS.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 15, Medows St. Fort, by order of Mr. D. N. Kapur and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indenter concerned.

2 cases each 50 dozen Woolen and Cotton Singlets size 18,26 inches.
7 cases each 50 dozen Woolen and Cotton Mixed Singlets size 18/26 inches.
6 cases each 50 dozen Woolen and Cotton Mixed Singlets size 28/36 inches.
3 cases each 50 dozen Woolen and Cotton Mixed Singlets size 28/36 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 36 BALES STRIPED SUSI OF THE SIMPLEX MILLS.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully of the Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Damoder Haridas and Co., the selling Agents of the Simplex Mills and on account and at the risk of Seth Nandlal Devda.

36 bales striped susi of the Simplex Mills No. K 24 each piece wg. 8½ lbs. 23 inches by 24 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER, GOODS DEPOT., G. I. P. RAILWAY CO.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of seed, telly, linseed, jawari, hirda, rice, arid, wheat, bajri, cases of luggage, lead pieces, bundles of copper sheets, coir ropes, gunny bags, steel hoops, iron bars, brass pots, twine jogree, boxes of matches, locks, tea, bales of F. P. cotton, cask of soda, wooden empty cases, sweeping grain, bricks, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RY., Co.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of India Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 27th WEDNESDAY, the 28th and THURSDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc., consisting of bales of C. P. goods, brass flower pots, shoes leather slippers English and country medicines, 7 bags chironjee seeds, harmonium, stationery, haberdesharry, motor tyres, cylinders, horse blankets, ghee, scented oils, combs, crocodile hides and heads, tanned, carved wood furniture, syrup, hosiery, parts of textile machinary (granades) soaps 2 packages bells (gongs-ees), suit cases trunks, and boxes, old clothing, grain, Moradabad tumblers, glass bangles, leather straps, iron pipes, etc., etc.

P. S.—Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th January, 1920.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDNAGAR.—Ganpat Tukaram.
AGRA CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ARU ROAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Shah Surajmal Chunilal
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AMRAOTI.—Dr. K. D. Varhatpande.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AKOLA.—P. K. Vaidya.
BARODA.—M. C. Sarwate.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BIJAPUR.—Purushram Shridhar Apte.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDIQUI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co. Taj Manal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—The Indian Book Depot Medows Street.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Stalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijuddin Gulam Hussain.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHARWAR.—Karnatak Agency.
DEOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vaze.
GANGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—Jethmal Wassumal singh.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HYDERABAD (DN.)—G. B. Kulkarni.
INDORE CITY.—Warune & Mandali.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JODHPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaik Abdulla Mahomed.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Bros.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—The Standard Book Stall.
KARACHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEERUT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MANMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. brahma-Bhatt.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAREL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukram K. Pandya.
NASIK.—B. K. Mithasagarkar
POONA.—Shaikh Abdulla Mahomed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
QUETTA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WARDHA.—M. B. Deshpande.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd Jan 1920

Hours of observations taken at 4 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fass.	...	29.915 inches
Temperature of Air	...	70.2 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	...	67.4 "
Dew Point	...	6..8 "
Relative humidity of Air	...	0.635 "
Fractions of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	...	2.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	...	85.1 "
Minimum do.	...	70 0 "
Direction of Wind from midnight	...	N.ENE.E. NNW.NW.NNW SE
Total Miles	...	135 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water in at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Date	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill ft.	in.	LOW WATER Date of month	Bombay Mean time h.	m.	Depth on Sill ft.	in.
	an					Jan				
Sat.	24	m	1	0	26	11	24 m	6	37	17 11
Sun	25	m	1	31	26	11	25 m	7	10	17 8
Mon	26	m	2	49	26	8		7	58	16 6
			3		26	8	26 m	8	44	17 6
ue.	27	m	3	32	25	8		9	34	17 4
			4	39	25	5	27 m	10	21	17 6
Wed	28	m	5	25	25	7	28 m	11	14	18 4
			6	2	25	7		12	9	17 6
hu.	29	m	6	31	25	10		12	54	17 9
	22	m	0	1	25	4	22 m	10	2	17 7
								10	54	20 8
Fri.	30	m	6	28	25	6	30			
			7	18	25	11		0	27	17 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 23 (Friday)	Sunrise.	7h. 15m	Sunset.	6h. 28m.
" 24 (Saturday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 27m.
" 25 (Sunday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 27m.
" 26 (Monday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 28m.
" 27 (Tuesday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 29m.
" 28 (Wednesday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 29m.
" 29 (Thursday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 30m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	...	25th.	54-9/2 a.m.
Last Quarter	...	1st.	34-3/2 a.m.
New Moon	...	9th.	56-9/2 a.m.
First Quarter	...	17th.	8-6/2 p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 24th January, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are mainly or moderately cloudless. Humidity is in defect at Lahore and Rawalpindi, but is in excess at Multan. Night temperature is above the average in the west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Light to moderate cloud is present over Agra and Allahabad. Humidity is below normal at a few stations. Night temperatures has risen to the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north of the division. Day temperature is above normal in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and Veraval. Day temperature is above normal in west Kathiawar; night temperature is above the average locally in Kathiawar and south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is below normal in the southwestern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature is in excess at Karwar and Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Day temperature is slightly below normal; night temperature is in defect in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks—Rain has fallen locally in north Baluchistan and on the north Madras coast. Weather continues slightly unsettled in the Punjab and off the north Madras coast; unsettled conditions have also appeared over the Central Provinces.

Isolated showers almost probable on or near the Madras coast and in the west of the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 23rd January 1920.

The western disturbance has given nearly general snow in Kashmir and local rain in the Northwest Frontier Province, the chief falling amounts being Srinagar one and a half inches and Leh as three quarters. Weather is somewhat unsettled in the south of the Bay and Nellore reports half an inch of rain.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 24TH JAN 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum past 24 hours	Rainfall Diurnal 8 hrs	Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do (Isle)	80.0	60.8	73		4.67	—2.12
Jask	74.8	60.0	80	0.13	4.74	+0.62
Do ( )						
Muskat						
Do ( )						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	89	49.2	21		1.62	+1.07
Rawalpindi	57	40.0	60		2.56	—0.21
Lahore	64	43.2	23	0.01	1.40	+0.06
Hissar	71	41.0	76		1.27	+0.42
Ambala	70.	42.0	27		2.23	+0.17
Delhi	66.	48.0	73		1.03	—0.07
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	71.	48.0	72		0.49	—0.08
Mainpuri	73.	45.2	52		0.64	—0.14
Jhansi	75	44.2	52		0.69	—0.13
Cawnpore	74	44.3	56		0.10	—0.44
Allahabad	75.	48.7	72		0.05	—1.16
SIND & RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	74.	51.4	56		0.33	+0.02
Karachi	80.	63.7	41		0.22	—0.30
Ajmer	72.	42.9	77		2.10	—1.24
Jaipur	73.	47.2	52		1.96	—1.31
Kotah	78.	49.6	58		1.77	+1.22
Mount Abu	66.	36.8	47		0.63	+0.15
GUJERAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA						
[illegible]	81.	48.7	50		0	—0.12
[illegible]	82.	46.5	56		0.58	+0.42
[illegible]	84.	55.6	64		0.61	+0.17
[illegible]		52.6	53		2.05	+1.79
Ratnagiri					2.54	+2.27
Surat					2.78	+2.59
Ahmedabad					1.89	+1.13
Deesa						
Neemuch						
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	75.	47.4	59			
Sagar	74.	49.8	64		0.69	
Hosangabad	77.	52.4	47		3.0	
Khandwa	80.	55.6	64		0.6	
Akola	81.	54.2	72		1.71	
Amraoti	80.	52.7	56		0.21	+1.40
Nagpur	80.	55.3	63		0.83	—0.76
Chanda	82.	53.0	54		1.07	—0.19
Raipur	80.	51.4	63		0	—0.78
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86	72.7	53		1.17	+0.61
Ratnagiri	92	71.3	34		0.72	—0.14
Marmugoa	85.	72.1	64		3.90	+2.70
Karwar	90.	67.8	72		3.11	+1.08
SOUTH DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon		62.6	67		1.52	+0.80
Ahmednagar						
Poona	81.	51.3	36		2.52	+1.42
Sholapur	8	56.7	57		2.79	+1.28
Bijapur	81	55.7	57		2.49	+1.28
Belgaum	79	65.1	67		3.46	+0.58
Aurangabad	78.	54.5	49		3.14	+1.95
Hissamabad(under)	81	55.7	67		1.7	+1.02
Hyderabd	76.	56.2	61		0.91	+0.38
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	80.	69.1	51		9.21	+5.79
Calicut	86.	69.2	72		15.28	+12.99
Cochin	90.	46.1	54		19.59	11.22
Colombo	88.	72.9	80		20.38	—0.54
MADRAS EXCLUDING TELANGANA) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	83.	65.2	71		10.53	+4.22
Bellary	85.	61.5	67		0.31	+4.06
Cuddapah	85.	62.5	74		0.53	+4.98
Madras	84.	68.9	80	0.02	26.46	+6.33
Bangalore	79.	65.5	72		7.01	+3.71
Coimbatore	84.	63.6	76		3.48	+1.30
Trichinopoly	84.	70.2	70		21.80	+12.74
Nagapatam	82.	69.9	80		26.46	+24.56

STANDARD BAROMETER STATION.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 24th January, 1920, was 29.147 inches, or temperature corrections applicable to marurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

SPECIFIC YORK AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool Jan. 19th.

SPOT AND SHIPMENT PRICES:—

Months	To-day's price.
Jan	27. 80+1
Feb	
March	25.50+11
April	
May	24. 10+9
June	
July	22. 10+3
Aug.	
Sept.	
Oct.	20.50+10
Nov.	
Dec.	

Prices taken at 12-10 a.m. nearest actual value.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	28,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—	...
" to Continent	—	19,000
Futures at New York Mar.	—	25.54+10
" May	—	24.63+7
" July	—	22.10+25
Spot Cotton at New York	—	25.75+50
" Orleans	—	46.25 Unchgd
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	—	25.43+5
" Oct.	—	20.54+4
Rio No. 7 Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—	16½
Demand Bills	—	3.68.00
Silver Commercial Bars	—	132

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 24.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 563½ for Fully Good Broach April-May and declined to Rs. 562, remaining quiet but steady at and about this rate for some time. At 3 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 561, but shortly after the price advanced to Rs. 565 on rumours of a rise in New York on 23rd inst. Later on the rate declined to Rs. 563, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 565. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 565, advanced to Rs. 566, and closed as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet and the demand moderate.

The settlement rate for Fully Good Bengal January was Re. 392; for Fine Oomras January Rs. 488; and for Fully Good Oomras January Rs. 417 (vide Spot quotations below).

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Fully Good Broach	..	April-May	.. 562
Fully Good Bengal	..	March	.. 392
" ..	..	May	.. 394
Fine Oomras	..	March	.. 464
" ..	..	May	.. 462

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

SETTLEMENT RATES 24TH JAN. 1920.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	..	March	.. 395
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	..	May	.. 396
Fully Good S. S. Broach	..	April-May	.. 562
Fine M.G. Oomras	..	March	.. 466
Fine M.G. Oomras	..	May	.. 460

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	417	407	392	37	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	417	407	392	372	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3	493	482	468	..	"
M.G. Oomras No. 4	522	447	417	397	"
M.G. Central	..	..	..	..	"
M.P. nces No. 1	513	513	493	..	"
" revi " 2	..	482	462	..	"
M.G. Khandesh	..	447	417	..	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Jan. 24th 6-0 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery: Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	73 0 0	10 2 0
" " Cawnpore 10-80	73 0 0	10 2 0
" Karachi Bengal	68 0 0	9 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	17 0 0	.. ..
" " Cawnpore	17 0 0	.. ..
" " Yellow Cawnpore	18 0 0	.. ..
Linseed, Brown Bold	17 12 0	18 8 0
" Thin	17 0 0	18 0 0
Teelseed, White 25-15	125 0 0	25 6 0
" Gajar 75-25	118 0 0	.. ..
" Gajar 50-50	110 0 0	.. ..
" Black	105 0 0	.. ..
Poppyseed, White	75 0 0	22 0 0
Groundnuts	1492 0	18 8 0
Mowraseed	1 9 0	.. ..
Barley	51 0 0	.. ..
Castorseed	67 0 0	13 12 0
Forward.	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	0 4 0	
Linseed May	16 0 0	

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

The market for jute shares opened steady about last night's closing prices but toward afternoon an easier feeling set in and the prices declined somewhat.

For coal shares there was an inquiry for Sowardih and Jasnadih. In the miscellaneous section the Anglo-Oriental Navigation Reliance Firebrick and Potery were in inquiry. Sugar and paper shares were also in request. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 33, Jasnadih 15, Kosoonda 30/4, Neetooria 15/14, Sendra 30/12, Sowardih 20.

Jute:—Barnagore 194, Belvedere 605, Budge Budge 685, Dalhousie 565, Century 15/4, Delta 696, Port William 533, Nowrah 47/8, Kamarhatty 1068, Kanknarrah 865, Lansdowne 484, Lawrence 804, Northbrook 88, Reliance 51/8, Standard 744, Waverley 21/12.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Navigation 46/8, Anglo-India Jute (Debentures) 91, Bengal Paper 92, Bank of Bengal 2105, Bengal Brass 10, Burn and Co. 7 per cent. 101 and 6 per cent. 90, Burmah Finance 13/8, Champuran Sugar 329, Carew and Co. 96, Central Provinces Cement 13, Commercial Properties 10/8, Dunbar Cotton 380, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway prefs 78, Hume Pipe 16/4, Indian Iron and Steel 39 prem Indian Standard Wagon 29, prem, Ivan Jones 17/8, Keshoram Cotton 12/4, Kumardhubi Engineering 48, Murree Brewery 200, Madan's Theatre 18, Marshall (India) old 12/8, Mackenzie and Co. 10/8, New Savan Sugar 13/4, Reliance Firebrick and Pottery 39/4, Scindhia Steam Navigation 32/6, prem, Steel Products 14/12, Tata Industrial Bank 49 prem, Titaghur Paper 350, Calcutta Ice 23/4, Frank Ross (Bombay) 19, Hooghly Flour 40, Macfarlane 10/8, New India Assurance 45/8, Thorneycroft 6 prem.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 61 small lots at Rs. 61/12. War bonds are quoted at 100/4 for 1925 and 101/6 per cent. for 1928.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 26TH OF JANUARY, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1649-18—Mirza M and M. Laxman Gowraji Nakhwa v Ramji Antone Nakhwa. Smetham B and Co. Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court, No. 40.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act 1913.—Daph F & D. In Re the Indian Culturd & Development Works Co. Ltd. v. Cawasji Dinsha Petitioner, Little & Co., M G & Th. Craigie B & Co., Moti & Devi, J Or d. 22-11-19. Part Heard on 19-12-19.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

738-19—Mulla & M. Messrs. Kothaya March Bairajieya a firm v. Messrs Visoram Dhamji a firm & anr. Payne & Co., Ard H D & Co.

1467-19—Mehta D and L. Gordhandas Kalyanji v. Kedarnath Bhagwandas a firm, Dubash and Co.

882-19—Bhimji and Co. R D Motisha and Co. a firm v. Narrotamdas Hargowandas a firm Khandvalla and Co. Shamrao M and H.

1163-19—Mehta D and L H. M Syed and Co. a firm v. Kapurchand Dwarkadas a firm Craigie B and C.

1381-19—M B Chothia Aga Haji Mehdi Isphani v H S M Kazrani & Sons a firm.

742-19—Raghavaya N & Co. Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb v. James Finlay and Co. Ld. Crawford B and Co.

1780-19—Mehta D and L Ramji Deokaran a firm v. Narandas Dayabhai a firm Raghavaya N and C.

93-19—Shamrao M and L R. Bhaichandbhai and Co. a firm v. Madhavdas Liladhar a firm Ardeshir H D and Co.

278-19—Hiralal Th. and Co. Messrs. Shamaldas Manilal a firm v. Messrs. Hansraj Fulchand a firm. Soonderdas and Co.

1182-19—Mehta D and L Kantilal Choonilal a firm v. Gulabchand Amritlal a firm Bhimji and Co.

1231-19—Bhai K and G Haridas Tricumdas a firm v. Narotam Motichand a firm Motichand and D.

558-19—Raghavaya N and Co. Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb v. Messrs. Laxminarayen Gangadhar a firm Ardeshir H D and Co.

1380-19—Vachha, and Co. Messrs. Kanji Dewji and Co. a firm v. Messrs. Mohun and Co. a firm Payne and Co.

501-19—Edg G W & Co., Messrs Narondas Manoredas a firm v. Messrs. Ayab Noor Mahomed Durbar a firm, Ard H D & Co.

735-19—Malvi M R & Co., Govindas Tulsidas a firm v. Chandulal Mannilal a firm Bhemji & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DISMISSAL.

1403-18—Daph F & D, Khemrog Gulabsing a firm v. Ramjiwan Navatia a firm, Pandia & Co.

FOE EXPARTE DECREE.

2161-19—Malvi M R & Co., Devchand Moolji Choksi v. M S Jeevabhoy & Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1837-19—D J Mantri. Nagardas Jathabhai v. Krishnaji Gopinath & ors, Khandwalla & Co.

1333-19—Bhimji & Co., Messrs Gooldas Piraji a firm v. Messrs. Manilal Motilal a firm, Motichand & D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

52-18—Dastur and Co. Dhunji Dharsey and ors v Ratanchand Dayachand and ors, Daph F and D, Moti and Devi, Amar and Mangaldas, Part heard.

LAND ACQUISITION REFERENCE.

L A R 1-19—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v. Jehangir Bomonji Petit, Mcrwanji K & Co., Little and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

765-18—Kanga & S. Motimal Hetchand Ahiya v. E H Elias and anr, Mulla and M, Soonderdas & Co.

FOR TRIAL OF A PRELEMINARY ISSUE.

1660-19—Edg G W and Co, Dayanath Narayandas v Narayen Govind Mutha. Bhimji and Co as per J Order 20-10-19.

SHORT CAUSES.

3045-19—Dastur and Co., Shamji Govindji v. Bhavanji Govindji. N C Dalal.

2498-19—Unwalla P & P. Ranchoddas Narrotamdas a firm v. Gulabchand Gopaldas, Khandwalla & Co.

2976-19—Malvi M R and Co, Kissandas Gokuldas a firm v Ramlal Biyani, Ard H D and Co.

3098-19—Tyabjee D and Co, Baldevdas Jamnadas v Jamnadas Jadowji and Co a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

2759-19—Dubash and Co, Burjorji Maneckji Wadia v Motilal Amritlal and Co a firm, N C Dalal.

3115-19—Purnanand and Club, Girdharlal Motilal and anr v Sha Chunnilal Karsandas a firm, B. V Gokhale.

3236-19—Tvabji D and Co, Tejpal Nursey v Pragji Ludha a firm, Ragh N and Co.

2680-19—Malvi M R and Co, Kanayalal Lakhmichand and ors v Ramrattandas Kanaiyalal a firm, Ard H D and Co.

3244-19—Edg G W & Co., Messrs. Bhagwandas Mcolji & Co. a firm v. The Connanght Oil Mill a firm, Surveyor & Co.

RATES FOR TREASURY BILLS.

DELHI, Jan. 23.

In modification of the Notification in the Finance Department, No. 198 F. dated 19th January, 1920, it is notified for public information that the rates for Treasury Bills with effect from Monday the 26th January, 1920, and until further notice will be as follows:—

For 3 Months' Bills, Rs. 96-2-0 per cent.
For 6 Months' Bills, Rs. 97-12-0 per cent.
For 9 Months' Bills, Rs. 96-9-0 per cent.
For 12 Months' Bills, Rs. 95-0-0 per cent.

(Sd.) E. M. COOK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Jan. 24.

S. S. Chakla, Terry, Karachi, January 22.
S. S. Mantua, Sweny, London, January 1
S. S. Cooyanna, Holman, Busreh.

DEPART RES.

Jan. 24.

S. S. Hydra, Nilson, Colombo.
S. S. Kashmir, Barllett, China.
S. S. Bankura, Grant, Persian Gulf.

Jan. 25.

S. S. Mantua, Sweny, Australia.
S. S. Tensho Maru, Innzo, Kobe, etc.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Karachi mail steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on the 22nd instant.

S. S. Mantua:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s English mail steamer Mantua, 5,905 tons, Captain W. H. Sweny, arrived in harbour from London via Gibraltar, Marseilles Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden, with the outward mails of the 8th instant, a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on the 1st idem.

S. S. Cooyanna:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Cooyanna, 2,495 tons, Captain R. A Holman, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a cargo of dates and passengers.

S. S. Tensho Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tensho Maru, 1,986 tons, Captain N. Innzo, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Hydra No. II:—The F. F. Campbell Co.'s steamer Hydra No. II, 823 tons, Captain S. Nilson, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Colombo with a general cargo.

S. S. Kashmir:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s China mail steamer Kashmir, 5,540 tons, Captain B. Barllett, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for China and Japan Ports and Colombo, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bankura:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bankura, 1,904 tons, Captain W. E Grant, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Mantua:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Australian mail steamer Mantua, 5,905 tons, Captain W. H. Sweny, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Sydney via Australian Ports and Colombo, with malis, same bottom cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday 24th January, 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Colaberis	N F	N F	..	M M & Co
B Potreb ..	Genoa	N F	..	Mitalians
Q Barnora	Karachi	23-1-20	..	M & Co
G Vergimere	Mauritious	N F	..	Allawtin
K Ferrara	Alndan	N F	..	S W & Co
Offside				
K Furnes	N F	N F	..	M M & Co
N Kalyan	N F	18-1-20	..	M M & Co
N Pentakota	N F	N F	..	M M & Co
N Farala ..	Busra	23-1-20	..	M M & Co
P Chakdara	Busra	N F	..	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati ..	N F	N F	..	K N & Co

MERRYWEATHER DRY DOCK.

1 Inverness	Dunkirk	N F	..	T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Tees budge	Hull	1-2-20	..	W & A Graham & Co
5 c/o Chester	Rangoon	20-1-20	..	K N & Co
6 Trekiene	New York	30-1-20	..	J Finlay & Co
8 Ganges Maru ..	Kcbe	31-1-20	..	O S Kaisha
9 Hwah Wu	Kobe	N F	..	Y Kaisha
10 Circassia	Liverpool	31-1-20	..	W & A G & Co
11/12 Jeddah	N F	N F	..	T M & Co
15 Shushtar	P Gulf	24-1-20	..	H S Shushtary

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

15 Karadeniz	N F	N F	..	Dir. R I M
2 Morvada	N F	7-2-20	..	M M & Co
4 Karapara	N F	29-1-20	..	M M & Co
3 Kildonan				
6 Lanka ..	N F	N F	..	R E Collin & Co
6 C/Calcutta	Liverpool	27-1-20	..	K N & Co
Saraswati	N F	N F	..	R E Collin & Co
7 Glen Kenecta	N F	N F	..	J Finlay & Co
8 City of York	N F	31-1-20	..	J F & Co
10 Okara ..	Busra	24-1-20	..	M M & Co
11 Elysia ..	Liverpool	18-1-20	..	Graham & Co
11 Salvania	Antwerp	3-2-20	..	M M & Co
12 Kumari Momi	N F	N F	..	R E Collin & Co
12 Parvati	N F	N F	..	R E Collin & Co
13 Violet ..	N F	N F	..	Do
13 Giovanni	Port Female	27-1-20	..	King King & Co
15 Banca ..	N F	N F	..	M M & Co
15 Trogan Prince	N F	25-1-26	..	T M & Co
8 Cassie ..	N F	N F	..	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Omro	N F	N F	..	B Dawood Kaj
Kowelt	N F	N F	..	T M & Co

EXPORTS.

Jan. 24.

S. S. Circassia for Liverpool:—145 bales wool, Bhawanji Harbham; 200 bales coir yarn, William Goodacre and Sons; 150 bales cotton, Cursetji Bomanji and Co.; 74 bales wool, H. Rupchand; 35 bales wool, D. Kundammull.

S. S. Inverness for Dunkirk:—100 bales cotton, Madhavdas Amersey and Co.

S. S. Murwada for London:—154 bales cow hides, 20 bales goat, sheep skin, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.; 1,000 cwts. myrabolams, 420 cwts. turmeric, 600 cwts. cotton seed, Mogi and Co.

S. S. Marwada for Marseilles:—35 cwts eracanuts, Govindji Madhawji and Co.

S. S. Circassia for Glasgow:—35 cwts. chutney, D. D. Framji and Co.

S. S. Nirvana for Hamburg:—700 bales cotton, H. Khetsey and Co.

S. S. Trajan Prince for Hamburg via Antwerp:—426 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

S. S. Nirvana for Antwerp:—200 bales cotton fly, 50 bales cotton fly and waste, Bhavanji Karsandas and Co.

S. S. Trikieve for New York:—300 cwts. pepper, Peirce Leslie and Co.

S. S. Hungaria for Trieste:—940 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Nirvana for Switzerland via Genoa:—12,000 cwts. gingilly seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Nirvana for Genoa:—9,000 cwts. gingilly seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Dotch for Genoa:—750 cwts. gingilly seed, Societa Granaria Italiana.

S. S. Tensho Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Killachand Diwchand and Co.; 101 bales cotton, Samalbhai Nathoobhai and Co.

S. S. Banca for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Samalbhai Nathoobhai and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal and Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Hakmichand Rambhagat and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Lalan and Co.; 400 bales cotton M. Kalyanmull; 100 bales cotton, Narsandas V. Dossa; 250 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Gokuldas Dossa.

S. S. Saikai Maru for Kobe:—1,118 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha; 2,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Genzan Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Killachand Dewchand and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S. S. Ganges Maru for Kobe:—16 cwts ivory, F. K. H. Miani; 100 bales cotton, Mamrajmal Rambhagat; 200 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co.

S. S. Banca for Osaka:—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 300 bales cotton, K. Yoshikawa.

S. S. Genzan Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, K. Yoshikawa; 600 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S. S. Saikai Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Ganges Maru for Yokkaichi:—1,000 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Saikai Maru for Yokkaichi:—800 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Hwah Wu for Mogi:—600 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

IMPORT.

Jan. 24.

S. S. Kasado Maru from Kobe, Agents O S. Kaisha:—522 cases glassware, 115 cases enamelledware, 19 cases toys, 39 cases porcelainware, 30 cases brass circles, 24 cases brass sheathing, 40 cases empty glass bottles, 9 cases mirrors, 12 cases perfumery, 5 cases rubberware, 10 bales matting mats, 40 cases rubber goods, 10 cases antimony ingot, 4 cases glasses, 10 cases cotton goods, 86 cases glass chimney, 17 cases metalware, 17 cases tinware, 16 cases burners, 21 cases antimonyware, 3 cases padlock, 2 cases brassware, 13 cases cotton hosiery, 10 cases glass bead, 19 cases whistles, 452 bundles 2,345 pieces rough lumber, 54 cases glass bottles, 17 cases glass tumbler, 180 cases safety matches, 9 cases paperware, 3 cases toilet paper, 46 cases silk piece-goods, 100 bundles raw cotton, 50 bags plumbago, 6 cases glass bangles, 10 baskets china roots, 1,250 cases cassia, 5 cases drum, 250 bags copra, 460 bundles rattan, 110 crates tiles, 193 bags betelnuts, 30 cases napthaline ball, 2 cases cotton undergoods, 3 cases silk, 5 cases paper, 2,684 pieces planks, 20 barrels tartaric acid, 131 bags damar batu, 10 bags sago flour, 7 cases empty gas cylinders.

S. S. Totomi Maru from Yokkaichi via Colombo, Agents N. Y. Kaisha:—35,24 cases safety matches, 30 cases silk piece-goods, 18 cases tin boxes, 50 crates empty glass bottles, 20 bales 15 bundles straw board, 45 cases porcelainware, 31 cases toys, 12 cases zephyrs, 89 cases enamelledware, 13 cases whistles, 1,200 kegs 600 casks 1,500 cases read lead, 6 cases screws, 22 bundles brass sheets, 2 cases antimonyware, 3 cases cigars, 631 cases glassware, 19 cases metalware, 167 cases grey cotton shirting, 42 cases cotton goods, 94 cases glass chimney, 7 cases pencil, 10 casks 1 case Japanese soy, 21 cases perfumery, 300 cases beer, 26 cases glass bottles, 9 cases burners, 50 packages 25 coils ercoibles .4 cases sleevelink, 6 cases cotton shirts, 9 cases glass salt seller, 100 cases vegetable wax, 5 cases locks, 6 cases tin rattle, 6 cases paper, 100 cases chrom alum, 24 cases mirrors, 5 cases tin mirror boxes, 27 cases rubber ball, 62 cases ironware, 20 cases tinware, 106 cases phos matches, 395 cases sulphur matches, 33 cases gum olibanum, 19 cases glass bangles, 50 bags starch, 6 cases cotton hosiery goods, 100 crates glass lemonade bottles, 4 packages Japanese miso, 6 cases glass bead, 1 cask 3 packages Japanese provision, 3 cases toilet goods, etc., 3 cases Japanese provision and cooking goods, 43 cases non-prisonous matches, 316 cases 14 chests tea, 500 cases cassia, 36 cases matting, 17 cases camphor, 1,973 cases milk, 10 cases Nestle's milk food, 25 packages 234 bundles rattan, 200 bags 100 cases sugar candy, 100 coils rope, 85 cases fire cracker, 10 bundles galansal, 23 kegs nails, 31 kegs staples, 800 bags copra, 108 bundles iron, 76 bags nutmeg, 36 bags penner, 28 bags cubiles, 15 cases zinc, 489 bags betelnuts, 80 bags damar batu, 12 cases gambur, 84 bundles 48 cases gum benjamin, 25 bundles aniseed, 100 bags pearl sago, 160 bags sugar, 24 bags flake tapioca, 20 bundles oiltarpaulins.

A press communique says:—

His Excellency the Viceroy desires to issue a public and emphatic denial of the statements and rumours to the effect that His Majesty's Government have been pressing at Paris for the expulsion of the Turks from Europe.

The N Y K steamer Shinyu Maru left Singapore for Colombo (Westward bound) on the 20th instant.

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2B Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS Conc., RFF, RFF Conc., G G Con
Tannin Heliotrope.

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R., Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B, 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo R, B
Thionone Isabellina

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2B Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizerine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BX, F.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFS Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Prine Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yelow G.
Acoid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2B Conc., 4R 6R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diasamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 2G.
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive R
Hydranthrene Locke Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

pirit Black
pirit Blue
pirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown P
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown L

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AT HORNBY ROAD.

To-day COMMENCES

CHILDREN'S WELFARE NECKLACE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter dated January 16th from Her Excellency Lady Lloyd which appeared in your paper, I shall be much obliged if you will kindly allow space in your columns for the following statement of the number of pearls received by the Sub-Committee, up to date for the Children's Welfare Necklace.

LIST OF DONORS.

1 pearl, H. E. Lady Lloyd.
1 pearl with jewelled clasp, Mr. A. Rosenthal.
1 pearl, Major L. Weigall.
12 pearls, Lady Jehangir.
1 pearl, Mrs. K. S. Powvala.
2 pearls, Mrs. Rustom Powvala.
2 pearls, Mrs. Bapoojee Patel.
Cheque for pearls, Rs. 7,000, Sir Shapurjee Broacha.
1 pearl, Mrs. Priestley.
1 pearl, Mrs. Bowen.

Yours, etc.,
KATHLEEN HEPPER.
Chairman, Children's Welfare Necklace Sub-Committee.
Malabar Hill, Jan. 23.

On Thursday last, at about 8-30 p.m., a drowning tragedy resulting in the death of 3 persons occurred in the Madras Harbour. Four of the men belonged to the Vysia community and the fifth one was Mr. Gabriel, Inspector of Immigration.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

5TH EXTRA MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The card and fields were large in all the races but one. Owing to the near approach of the Lucknow race the attendance was certainly not up to the mark. A thick haze overspread the sky rendering it well nigh impossible to follow the progress of the races and only when field came near home the colours could be distinguished. It was by no means better day but most of the winners were backed up pretty heavily. Two out and out favourites in Allen Brig and Lady Myra won. Tourney repeated her performance by winning Auckland Plate in 1min. 15½ secs. good time for this class. Gold Gainer stamped himself as a really of a good sort by winning the Esplanade Plate in 1 min. 13 2-5secs. It is a pity that the horse was not entered for the Metropolitan. Mr. Evers rode Limton to a victory from among seventeen starters. His starting price was somewhere between fours and sevens. Hapton won first division, Ochterlony Plate in taking style. P. M. proved the greatest disappointment in Hapton's race. He was backed as if the race was over but he failed ignominiously. Allan Brig won easily and so did Lady Myra, although Nautch Girl caused some anxiety. Distinguished won easily the Brokers Plate from the Redcar Square and Truncheon.

Details:—

MAIDEN HANDICAP PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Singh's LADY MYRA 9-3, Trahan ... 1
Mr. Lauder's NAUTCH GIRL 7-9, Stokes ... 2
Mr. Thaddeu's GENTLE SAXON 7-5, Meekings ... 3
Mrs Baite's Finchcocks 7-6, Shatwell ... 4

Also ran:—Donna Inez 9-5, Squeers 9-2, Norma Stoker 9-0, Fife 8-12, Simple Simon 8-9, Arthur OLeary 8-1, Cross Sword 8-0, Spanish Chestnut 7-12, Leading Girl 7-9, Pick of the Bunch 7-5, Buff Mail 7-2.

Totalizators paid Rs. 36 for win and Rs. 16, Rs. 26 and Rs. 19 for places.

Betting: 5 to 2 Lady Myra, 7 to 2 Norma Stoker, fours Gentle Saxon, longer prices others.

The race:—Nautch Girl and Finchcocks led in company followed by Lady Myra and Gentle Saxon, Finchcocks soon dropped off and Lady Myra challenging leader inside distance won by 2½ lengths 3/4 length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1min. 15 1/5secs.

BROKER'S PLATE. Distance 1 mile 2 furlongs.

Mr. Pugh's DISTINGUISHED 10-6, Mr Hempson ... 1
Mr. Bartleet's REDCAR SQUARE 11-2, Mr. Bell ... 2
Mr. Galstaun's TRUNCHEON 11-5, Mr. Finwick ... 3
Mr. Elliott's Victoria 10-0, Mr. Sayers ... 4

Also ran:—Martin 12-0, Ladavon 11-9, Belmont 10-4, Macquarie 10-2, Chingri 10-0, Endeavour 10-0.

Totalizators paid Rs. 46 for win and Rs. 20: Rs. 49 and Rs. 17 for places.

Betting: three's Truncheon and Distinguished; fours Ladavon; fives Macquarie, longer prices others.

The race:—Owing to thick haze, colours were not distinguishable but when however they came near, Truncheon was seen leading and he was soon passed by Distinguished and Redcar Square former winning by 2 lengths, 1½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—2mins. 31 3-5secs.

AUCKLAND PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Thaddeu's JOURNEY 7-9, Meekings ... 1
Mr. Galstaun's QUARTZITE 7-12, Stokes ... 2
Mr. Tarrant's CHEEKY 9-0, Trahan ... 3
Messrs Swan and Hilliard's Fluerette 7-0, Northmore ... 4

Also ran: Shrwedine 8-13, Last Spot 8-11, Spartan Child 8-10, Speak the Truth 8-9, Andoversford 8-9, Lloyds 8-8, Daisy Ryan 8-8, Small Change 8-3, Don't Worry 7-11.

Totalizators paid Rs. 51 for win and Rs. 16, Rs. 16 and Rs. 21 for places.

Betting: Twos Quartzite, fives Cheeky, sixes Last Spot and Tourney; eights Speak the Truth, longer prices other.

The race:—Once again Tourney succeeded in giving field slip and making all her running she won comfortably. Quartzite chased her all the way but she failed to make any impression on her. There was a good race for the third place which Cheeky just secured. Tourney won by 1½ lengths neck between 2nd and 3rd.

Tim.—1min. 15 2-5secs.

ESPLANADE PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's GOLD GAINER 9-0, Hayhoe ... 1
Mr Deo's Kilrea 7-2, (car 7-3) Seastreams ... 2
Mr. Galstaun's SIMON'S CHOICE 8-4, Shatwell ... 3
Messrs Donetil and Page's Buskin 8-5, Harrison ... 4

Also ran: Happy Iola 9-4, Green Boy 8-5, St. Vagrant 8-6, Verres 8-4, Dori 8-0, Passing 8-0, Flansinfried 79, Boss Lee 7-7. Second Sight 7-2.

Totalizators paid Rs. 41 for win and Rs. 20, Rs. 25 and Rs. 70 for places.

The race: Kilrea was the quickest away from the start but before he had gone a couple of furlongs he was joined by Gold Gainer and the pair raced together followed by Simon's Choice and Buskin. Gold Gainer shook off Kilrea opposite the stands and won by 3/4 lengths neck between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1min. 13 2-5secs.

OCHERLONY PLATE. (Div. II). Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Ewer's LIMTON 8-4, Owner ... 1
Mr Deo's BACHELOR'S PROSPECT 8-7, Harrison ... 2
H. H. the Maharani of Cooch Behar's PRINCESS ILA, 8-2, Trahan ... 3
Mr. Thaddeu's Gold Reef 8-2, Marland ... 4

Also ran:—Dehra Doon 9-0; No Ball 8-12, Fiasco 8-4, Feathered Life 8-4, Spring Morn 8-2, Barsen 8-2, Monsieur Nestor 8-2, Lough Corrib 7-1, Fairy Dream 8-1, Dara Bay 7-12, One Too Many 7-10, Castle Countess 7-9, Castle Vite 7-0.

Totalizators paid Rs. 37 for win and Rs. 16, Rs. 58 and Rs. 27 for places.

Betting: Fours Spring Moon and Once Too Many, sevens No Ball, Limton and Princess Ila, longer prices the others.

The race:—Bachelor's Prospect and Lough Corrib were quickest away. They led smart but Limton was at their heels. He passed them opposite the Grand stand and won by 2½ lengths. Princess Ila came with a wet sail and took third place, 1½ lengths off second.

Time.—1min. 28 secs.

OCHTERLONG PLATE. Div. I. Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's HAPTON 9-1, Hayhoe ... 1
Mr. Billiott's WOLFRAM 9-5, O'Brien ... 2
Mr Avasia's SPEARWOOD 9-0, Trahan ... 3
Mr. Bartleet's Lillie Bridge 7-3, Northmore 4

Also ran: Vanity Fair 9-2, Pomade 8-12, Burma 8-9, Larigot 8-7, Gilberish 8-4, Verland Rose 8-1, Nareb 7-13, P.M. 7-12, Chert 7-9, Kitty O'Hara 7-8.

Totalizators paid Rs. 45 for win and Rs. 18, Rs 25 and Rs 43 for places.

Betting:—8 to 2 P. M., fives Larigot, seven Hapton, eights Wolfram, longer prices t. others.

The race:—Larigot led up till near the home where he was passed by P. M. who in his turn was passed by Hepton, Wolfram and Spearwood, 1½ lengths and 1½ lengths dividing them.

Time.—1min. 27 1-5secs.

HARRINGTON PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Lauder's ALLAN BRIG 7-10, Stokes ... 1
Mr. Lauder's STAR OF INDIA 9-7, Flynn ... 2
Mr. Ainsworth's GIACOMI 8-11, Rose ... 3
Mr Conningham's Coryphee 8-10, Northmore

Also ran:—Gunning 8-5, Beaufort 8-84.i

Totalizators paid Rs. 22 for win and Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 for places.

Betting: 5 to 4 Allan Brig 6 to 4 Giacomi, eights Star of India, and twenties the others.

The race:—Allan Brig, Star of India and Giacomi were in order all through the journey. Allen Brig won by 4½ lengths, 1½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd

Tme.—1mim. 42 1-5secs.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

In the Bengal Lawn Tennis fourth day's play, there were only four matches down for decision. Two in the Men's Double, one in Men's Singles. Weather was dull and light inadequate and the play in men's singles and men's doubles was quite dull, but the tie in the Ladies Singles between Mrs. Keays and Miss Cobbold was the only feature of the evening, which was followed with interest. It produced a good contest and ran into three setts.

The following are the results:—

Men's Singles:—A. L. Hosie beat H. Browne 6-3, 6-4.

Men's Doubles:—C. A. Carr and R. Drury Davies beat V. Shaw and F. C. Bamford 6-2, 6-1, P. B. Hudson and C. Carey Morgan beat B. Katoh and N. S. Iyer 6-3, 6-2, 6-0.

Ladies Singles:—Mrs. Keays beat Miss Cobbold 6-3, 3-6, 6-1.

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY.

"LIGHTNIN" AT EXCELSIOR.

ANOTHER BIG SUCCESS.

Having delighted Bombay theatre-goers at the Excelsior Theatre on Thursday and Friday nights with their opening play, "Three Wise Fools", the actors and actresses under the Frawley banner provided a change on Saturday in producing "Lightnin'." The title does not convey much, but it is a comedy in three acts with a prologue, by Winchell Smith and Frank Bacon, and first saw the light at the National Theatre, Washington, just two years ago, but did greater business at the Gaiety Theatre in New York where it was transferred at the end of August in 1918. In the original there were no fewer than twenty-five characters, the chief being one of the authors, Frank Bacon, who played "Lightnin' Bill Jones."

"Lightnin'" is right down American and its introduction on Saturday night disclosed a long cabin in the Californian Hills. We thought we were in for a stormy time and were quite prepared for the trooping in of miners and mountaineers, which would certainly have been congruous with a log cabin. Those expectations are not realised for in its place there is a quiet, light, homely, country drama or comedy drama, in which there is a lot of laughing to be done and occasionally there is the presence of a little pathos. There is a great assembly in a famous divorce court at Reno, and every one talks and acts in quite a natural way, except a vaudeville dancer, whose falsetto, with queer little tricks and surprises in drawling innovation is generally a charm.

"Lightnin' Bill Jones"—so-called from the deep premediation and deliberation of all his movements—has, with his wife and adopted daughter, built an hotel in the mountains as a summer resort, which becomes suddenly popular upon the discovery that the dividing line between Nevada and California runs straight through the centre of the hall, as indicated by a stripe on the carpet, and that divorce hunters in the famous quick-and-easy court at Reno may domicile on the Nevada side of the house for six months, in order to become residents, while they are supposed to be "summering" in California. Some speculators—one of them a lawyer—wish to get hold of the property for purposes of development and have no difficulty in persuading "Mrs. Jones" to accept worthless stock in one of the mushroom companies as payment for it. But the signature of her husband "Lightnin'", is necessary to the transaction, and advised by "John Marvin", a young friend, who has had painful experiences of the methods of the syndicate, he refuses to sign.

The sheriff is on the track of "Marvin" who has been cutting timber on what was his own property—wrongly seized and, conveyed by the syndicate to a large railroad company. "Lightnin' Bill Jones" has, by his devotion to whisky, his habit of telling tall and entertaining stories, but mainly by indiscreet candour on the subject and scarcity of fashion, offended his wife. She appears in a very skimpy and showy frock lent to her by the vaudeville dancer, and her husband, after remarking that she is giving the mosquitoes a big chance says—"See here, mother, you go upstairs an' put somethin' on an' go to bed." The plotters turn the incident to account in persuading Mrs. Jones to take divorce proceedings against her husband, so getting rid of the necessity for his signature to the completion of their deal.

The case against "Marvin" and the divorce application are heard on the same day in the Reno Court, where the conduct of a sentimental judge with a lucid practical moments rather recalls "Trial by Jury." Marvin wins his case against the swindlers, and a wife, in the adopted daughter of "Lightnin'" who had loved but misunderstood him. "Mrs. Jones" who is really the best kind of mother, withdraws her suit against her husband because she candidly admires some of his faults, everyone is placed on good terms with each other, except that some have their terms in the penitentiary, and a very pleasant, laughable, and more or less probable, "comedy" reaches the happy ending. Of course, by the geographical complication of the States' dividing line and the quick turnover business in the Reno divorce courts have much to answer for in the success of the piece, but the humour of dialogue and situation—always stopping short of burlesque—is its best feature, and the audience was often laughing, still more frequently "chuckling", in satisfying sign of quiet enjoyment.

The chief character "Lightnin Bill Jones" is taken by Mr. Daniel Frawley, of whom we cannot have too much. He possesses a quietness which perhaps some of us think should not be in such a part and would have anticipated an actor of the boisterous type. Certainly he has plenty of smart sayings but all the house did not see the points. That was obvious as we found some of the house laughing heartily and the remainder looking in wonderment and almost inquiringly. Of course some Americans are very boastful. "Lightnin Bill Jones" seems rather to admit achievements reluctantly than actually boast about them. "When I shot Sitting Bull" he began—a reminiscence of American Indian fighting—"of course he wasn't sitting when I shot him." There are scores of such quiet, quaint little turns of speech, expression, and situations that make "Lightnin Bill Jones" a constant delight, and when pathos intervenes, Mr. Daniel Frawley has still that reserve which gives it real feeling. We have always liked Mr. Frawley and on Saturday night he gave us a character as full of frailty as of humour and humanity. Miss Vera Doria was not one of the three ladies in "Three Wise Fools" but she was very much in evidence as "Margaret Davis" the ballet dancer in "Lightnin". She is in quest of a divorce on the grounds that her dancing partner—whom she married during the monotony of some wet days at Prieska—deserted her by remaining in Chicago when she left it. She has an original and attractive style and there again not the ostentatious manner which might be expected of one who is supposed to be obtaining her livelihood as "dashing soubrette". How Miss Vera Doria scores will be better appreciated by witnessing her cleverness for she is a clever actress How she seems fully to realise that her appeal for divorce depends upon romantic persuasion, and feminine confusion rather than on direct evidence. She is supposed to have sprained her ankle.

The "Trial by Jury" "Judge Townsend" in the person of Mr. Henry Crosby is capital. On granting the dancer's appeal for divorce, he adjourns the court for a few minutes, in order to get there first with a proposal of marriage. There is no burlesque or farciness about Mr. Crosby's humour. He just fits the whole scheme. Miss Leslie Virden makes a good motherly trustful Mrs. Jones and as the adopted daughter of the Jones's, Miss Claribel Fontaine is somewhat trustful, too—at first in the wrong direction, and nothing was lost in admitting her to the companionship of artists familiar with th play. "Fred Marvin", played by Mr. Al bert Morrison is a good juvenile lead study a little bit strenuous, we thought. One of his best opportunities is in the Reno Court, where, with "Mildred Buckley", who is th adopted daughter, on the witnesses' stand the judge intervenes with the question, "Are you pleading the case, or making love to the witness?" The County Sheriff like others, is constantly in a difficult about that border line. His desperate effort to drag the man he wants by the leg over the carpet stripe from California Nevada is one illustration of its geographical troubles. Then the two villians, the syndicate swindlers are quite good. The are not hall-marked villains, but appea rather agreeable and kindly men at first. We saw Miss Beatrice Prentice, the heroine of "Three Wise Fools", in a small part on Saturday night and there were very many other small parts, all presented ably.

From start to finish, the audience, another large one, naturally, thoroughly enjoyed "Lightnin" and there will be a repetition to-night and "Polly with a Past" comes on the boards on Tuesday.

PUNITIVE POLICE FOR LAHORE.

WHO SHOULD PAY COST?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

At a meeting of the Lahore Municipal Committee to-day, a note by the Deputy Commissioner regarding the imposition of a punitive police was read.

Mr. Ganpat Rai suggested that the people should pay a tax for the maintenance of the punitive police, so that they may feel that they are suffering for faults which they may have committed. The amount should not be from the municipal funds.

Pandit Rambhuj and Mr. Shabbuddin, in supporting Mr. Ganpat Rai, said that they had all hoped that in view of the Royal Proclamation in pursuance of which even those guilty of the offences had been released, the punitive police would be removed from Lahore. They had petitioned the Government, who have reduced the period from 3 years to one. They had submitted a most respectful petition requesting the Government to withdraw the punitive police altogether, but since the Government had not deemed it proper even to reply to it he saw no reason why the Municipality should go out of its way to meet the expenses. Government might, if it thought fit, realize the amount by direct taxation. The speaker asked all present to stand up and request the Deputy Commissioner to approach the Government on their behalf and make the request to the authority for the removal of the punitive police. All members stood up and did so.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

"AWAKENER OF SOULS."

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

On Sunday, the 18th instant, the anniversary of the 58th birthday of Swami Vivekananda was celebrated at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presided and among the speakers were Swami Govindanand (President of the Vedanta Ashram, Bombay), Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. G. V. Chitnis and others. There was a large gathering and after Sir Narayan was formally elected as chairman on the motion of Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar, Swami Govindanand addressed the meeting.

Swami Govindanand in the course of his address said that they had assembled that day to celebrate the anniversary of one of the greatest men of modern times who has been rightly called the "Awakener of Souls." At a time when western materialism had invaded the shores of spirituality of this land of ours which had from time immemorial dedicated herself to the pursuit of ultra-mundane affairs, a personality was born in Bengal, that was seeking to re-establish religion on a firm footing, whose disciple Swami Vivekananda was, and with whose message he went to every corner of the world to proclaim the Gospel of real, practical Spirituality. Every great teacher in every new age or epoch of civilisation is born with a new message for humanity. The message is not new in the sense that it re-states the entire contents of spirituality in modern terms. He re-interprets for us what has hitherto been known, because the times have changed; and on account of the change in the times we have not been able to apply the Truth of Spirituality in our every-day life in this ever-changing world. The world is always changing. It is a chimerical idea with some people who want to preach the doctrine of the stability of the world. Only the Spirit, only God, is stable, is immutable. But Prakriti (matter) is ever changing, and if God controls the world and its affairs, Prakriti also equally controls the affairs of the world. Prakriti is eternally mutable, eternally changing. These slow and ever-occurring changes gather strength through constant accumulation until there comes a time, when the change is so thoroughly marked, is so entirely radical that people cannot reconcile themselves with it. They either get lost in the new conditions of life in the wholly changed world or they wage a war with them trying to get rid of them. But vain are their efforts. They shall have to live in them. Yet they must not be overpowered by them. For man by nature is a spiritual conqueror and it surely wounds his spiritual consciousness that he should have to live in a state of helotry to the changed environments. A new epoch of civilization is thus ushered in, and these Great Teachers are born simply to help the ushering in of this new age, this new epoch of civilization without any great trouble or misery for the world.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA'S MISSION.

Swami Vivekananda was born at such a time to usher in the modern epoch of civilization At the time at which Swami Vivekanada was born, there was a great ferment in the world, the signs of which Swami Vivekananda's spiritual eye-sight saw. He saw the signs of a mighty awakening of the Shudra and the women, who had been kept under oppression for ages together. This oppression had been carried on and exercised ever them by the aristocratic minority, and it was sure to result in a terrible reaction. The Sudra-woman emancipation and Raj attained after aeons of accumulated wrongs would surely deluge the world in a veritable cannibalistic *pralaya*, for human nature constituted as it is, cannot forgive much less, forget the wrongs done to it. And when the turn of the wronged comes they repay in the same coin, perhaps with a terrible compound interest. These mighty Spiritual Teachers come to guide the friends and leaders of the oppressed, the wronged, the persecuted and also to help them to realise their goal. Those whom we ordinarily call the radical revolutionaries and whom society persecutes—for they direct all their exertions to establish a new, noble, holy, godly order of society in place of the old one, which because it has deviated from the godly state, because it has inflicted sufferings on the majority of its members, because it has stood against the Time Spirit whom the few autocrats use as their own instruments to minister to their earthly wants,—require both substantial God-help in carrying on their struggle to triumph over the Brute-force of the persecutors and God-guidance to work out their salvation, to reach their goal and to live in the spirit after the struggle is over. For without such a God-teacher, the intoxication of victory turns the head of the victors, who exploit their victory for selfish pursuits, in spite of their spiritual professions and pledges during the period of their struggle. To save humanity from the after-effects of the victory of these new men, God sends His Inspired Teachers to spiritualise them beforehand. Swami Vivekananda was such a Yuga teacher, and hence the friend and adorer of the wronged Sudra, the exploited enslaved women. He came to ring out the old age now no longer needed and ring in the New Age conducive to the spiritual well-being of man needed by Humanity. Swami Vivekananda could know this by his spiritual insight; therefore he had to spiritualise the mind of the Sudras and the women, so that when they were really on the march to their goal of emancipation and dominion they would not have to give the free reign to their spirit of vengeance and tear to pieces all that was noble and holy, and plunge the world into a state of anarchy.

(Continued on page 11.)

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COALITION'S RUSSIAN POLICY

"ILL-INSPIRED AND MISTAKEN."

"GIVE IRELAND CONTROL OF ITS OWN AFFAIRS."

MR. ASQUITH'S GRAVE INDICTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Jan. 24.
Recd. 7.30 a.m., Jan. 25.

Speaking at Cambridge, Mr. Asquith recalled that forty years ago there were only two parties. Now the Labour was the most formidable rival. He said that Lord Haldane's magnificent and unparalleled services to the country in the greatest crisis would be vindicated by time before long, and expressed an opinion that the heaviest indictment against the Coalition Government was that while the Peace Conference was re-distributing territories, repainting maps, and imposing, here there and everywhere among our late enemies, intolerable and impossible burdens, it had made no serious or sustained attempt to secure even the foundation of the possibilities of peace with Russia. The Coalition's Russian policy was ill-inspired and mistaken from the first. Such a large community as Russia must decide for itself whether, rightly or wrongly, whether for ill or for good, its own form of Government. Now at last, the Government had apparently settled on a policy, namely the refusal to inquire. Could there be a better illustration of the drawbacks of the Coalition Government than this zigzag, this series of compromises, improvisations, accommodations, insincerities, and inconsistencies?

HOW TO MAKE IRELAND LOYAL.

Dealing with Home Rule he said it was impossible to govern Ireland with coercion in one hand and conciliation in other. The only way Ireland could be made loyal to the Empire was to apply the principles of the League of Nations, giving to the Irish people in the most complete and most uncompromising form, a control over their own affairs.

ANTI-DUMPING BILL.

Mr. Asquith said that the Anti-Dumping Bill violated not only all fundamental principles of Free Trade, but the fundamental principles of Liberalism. But for the Liberal Government of which he had been the head, we should have had no enfranchised democracy, we should have had greatly restricted and monopolised the trade, and we should have had Labour still at the mercy of Capital. It was by following the principles of the Liberal Party and this alone that we could secure for country the destiny worthy of its past. (Applause).

NO OFFENSIVE MEASURES AGAINST BOLSHEVISTS.

A PARIS VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 19.
Recd. 6-30 a.m., Jan. 25.

An inspired statement apparently due to the naval movements says that the British delegation circles declare there is no intention of taking offensive measures against the Bolshevists, either military or naval, so long as the Bolshevists do not menace the neighbouring territories. So far, merely defensive measures have been taken to protect British interests.

BOLSHEVIKS' ADVANCE.

ATTEMPTS TO CROSS DON REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 6-30 a.m., Jan. 25.

The War Office says that in South Russia, the Bolsheviks have resumed an advance on the western shore of the Caspian and reached a point twenty-five miles from Praskovaya. Two attempts to cross the Don have been repulsed and the Cossacks took a thousand prisoners. Two further attempts were ultimately held up.

WEST OF MANCHURIA.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIST GOVERNMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., Jan. 25.

A Harbin message to the "Daily Mail" dated the 18th, says:—Diplomatic staffs have arrived here from Chita. The unanimous view is held that it is impossible to reconstitute anti-Bolshemist Government anywhere west of Manchuria. The savagery of Semenoff's forces has roused the whole of trans-Baikalia and all the classes are ready to welcome the Socialist and even the Bolshevist regime. The Japanese share the odium attaching to him and cannot hold the railway without enormous reinforcements. According to an unconfirmed report from Chita the Polish division has been destroyed by the Bolshevists near Krasnoyarks. Koltchak and his staff are under arrest and Irkutsk is now wholly Bolshevist.

RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT.

POLITICAL CHARACTER DISCLAIMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., Jan. 25.

PARIS.—The Vice President of the Russian Co-operative Union who negotiated the Russian Trade Agreement with the Supreme Council, explains that the agreement has no political character. The Union was organised in 1870 and comprises 500 unions, 50,000 local societies and 25,000,000 members. It operates throughout the whole of Bolshevik and non-Bolshevik Russia. He declares that Russia is possessed of record stocks of wheat, cereals, cattle and flax, whereas Russia wants agricultural implements, cloth tissues, shoes, locomotives, automobiles and medical supplies. Furthermore the Allies must provide the tonnage owing to the disappearance of Russia's tonnage. All exchange of commodities will be arranged through the Co-operative Union which will buy direct from the peasants.

REOPENING OF TRADE WITH RUSSIA

COST OF LIVING TO BE AFFECTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Jan. 25.

In connection with the decision of the Supreme Council to open trade relations with Russia, it is pointed out that, before the war a considerable part of British imports came from Russia. Britain annually imported from Russia 450,000 tons of wheat and fifty-three per cent. of her eggs and huge quantities of butter and other essential commodities. The Food Controller recently sent Mr. Lloyd George's letter advocating the reopening of trade relations with Russia as he believed that the supplies which could be obtained would materially affect the cost of living.

FOODGRAINS FOR GEORGIA AND AZERBAIJAN

ALLIES' PROBABLE ASSISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 19.
Recd. 6-30 a.m., Jan. 25.

The Allied leaders, including Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau, Signor Nitti, Marshal Foch, Sir Henry Wilson, Mr. Churchill and Admiral Beatty to-day heard the delegates of Georgia and Azerbaijan who urged that the Allies should send them immediate shipments of grain in return for certain commodities and also supply, without delay, war material to enable them to resist the Bolshevist attack. No decision was taken, but it appears probable that the Allies will endeavour to assist these States to the best of their power in order to form a barrier in trans-Caucasia against further Bolshevist aggression towards the Middle East.

GRAVE FOOD-SITUATION IN BUDAPEST.

BRITISH MISSION ON ITS IMMEDIATE CAUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 19.
Recd. 6-30 a.m., Jan. 25.

The British Mission in Budapest has advised that grain reserves on the 11th instant in Budapest amounted to only one day's consumption and, in the event of a fall of snow, starvtion was inevitable. The immediate cause of the condition of affairs is the refusal of the Serbian Government to permit foodstuffs already paid for by Hungary to cross the frontier. The British relief representative in Budapest describes the situation as playing with death.

AMRITSAR APPEALS.

CROWN'S APPLICATION TO ADMIT FURTHER EVIDENCE.

REFUSED BY PRIVY COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 25.

The Privy Council has refused the application of the Crown to admit further evidence on the hearing of the forthcoming appeal of the twenty-one persons against convictions in connection with Amritsar Riots. The Attorney-General said that an important question in the appeal would be whether courts that tried appellants were competent to try them. Therefore the Crown desired to adduce as evidence four telegrams which passed between the Government of the Punjab and the Government of India before the Ordnance No. 4 under which appellants were tried was passed in order to show the real meaning of the ordnance and circumstances under pressure of which it was made.

Rplying to Lord Cave, the Attorney-General admitted that it was difficult to say under what section of law evidence of these documents could be admitted.

Sir John Simon, opposing the application, said that apart from the question of true construction of the ordnance was the important point turning on the section of the Government of India Act which prevented the Government of India from passing a law depriving the King's subjects of constitutional protection. The Crown was in a dilemma. Either the ordnance had narrower construction (which he submitted was the case), so that there was no jurisdiction to deal with these persons because they were not caught in the act of doing anything of the ordnance empowered the special commission to deal with any criminal offence committed after the date named. In the latter alternative the question would arise whether the Government of India was competent to pass the ordnance with such a wide meaning.

THEFT OF INDIAN CURRENCY NOTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

A man has been sentenced to two months' hard labour at Littlehampton for stealing Indian currency notes valued at £144. Part of those were sent to the Governor of Bombay by the India Office in June 1918 by the steamer Shivala, which was torpedoed.

SIR G. MACMUNN.

LEAVES BASRA FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BASRA, Jan. 24.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 25.

Sir George MacMunn, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in Mesopotamia, accompanied by Lady MacMunn, left Basra to-day, on the Varela for India, where Sir George MacMunn, will take over the Quartermaster-Generalship.

Reuter's correspondent in Basra says he has the best authority for confirming the statement that Sir James Haldane will be Sir George MacMunn's successor. Until his arrival Major-General Leslie will officiate.

LIST OF WAR CRIMINALS.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S PROPOSAL ACCEPTED.

PARIS.—M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George and Sgr. Nitti have accepted Earl Birkenhead and Ignace's proposal regarding the list of war criminals to be claimed from Germany.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

EXPERTS FROM OUTSIDE PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Jan. 25

PARIS.—The French Press is favourable to the Millerand Cabinet and the Premier is praised for boldly choosing experts for several important technical posts, even from outside Parliament.

M. Millerand has created new Ministry of Pensions under M. Maginot. Only two Ministers of the present Cabinet, namely, M. Jourdain, Minister of Labour and Le Troucqer, Minister of Public Works, served under M. Clemenceau.

M. MILLERAND.

ATTENDS SUPREME COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 25.

PARIS.—M. Millerand to-day, attended the Supreme Council for the first time. Marshal Foch and Field-Marshal Wilson were also present.

AUSTRIA AND CZECHO SLOVAKIA.

ALLIANCE FORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., Jan. 25.

BERLIN.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" reports that a defensive and offensive alliance has been concluded between Austria and Czecho-Slovakia.

PAN ASIATIC LEAGUE IN PEKING.

WIDESPREAD PROPAGANDA.

ALLEGED BRANCH AT CALCUTTA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Jan. 25.

PEKING:—There is evidence of the existence of a pan-Asiatic League which claims to have a membership of nearly 6,000. It appears to be of Japanese origin and claims that its headquarters are at Mukden with branches at Dairen, Calcutta and Constantinople and branches are being established in Persia, Afghanistan and Siam. It publishes a monthly magazine printed in Chinese and Japanese and the articles virulently abuse the white races. The titles of some are the "Danger of Asia"; The "Future of India"; The "Aggressive Policies of Britain and The United States". The avowed object of the League is to rouse the millions of yellow races in Asia to win freedom.

GERMAN MISCHIEF IN UPPER SILESIA.

POLES MARCH INTO WEST PRUSSIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Jan. 25.

The Warsaw correspondent of "The Times" says that the preparations organised by the officers are being made by the Germans in Upper Silesia for the insurrectionary movement against the Entente troops of the occupation with the object of showing that the German population is exasperated at the idea of separation from the former Fatherland. The Poles have begun a march into West Prussia and have entered Thorn. Before evacuating the town the German troops destroyed the barracks and the wireless station, and marched out wearing the bands of crepe and carrying black flags.

EPIDEMIC OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

POLAND AND EUROPE THREATENED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Jan. 25.

An epidemic of infectious diseases is sweeping westward from Russia threatening Poland and Europe. Typhus is raging throughout Eastern Galicia and Rumania has been obliged to close the frontier. A Polish Doctor who has returned from Smolensk states that the official Bolshevik statistics show that there were 134,000 cases of Typhus in Russia in the six months ended March 1919 and in the following six months the increase was fifty per cent. Small-pox was also very bad. Typhus is also raging in the Ukrainian armies. When Petlura's army broke up thirty-thousand troops drifted through the Polish lines of whom sixty per cent. were infected. The Poles urgently need medical supplies to fight the disease which it will be otherwise impossible to hold in check.

DAVIS CUP

BROOKE'S MASTERLY PLAY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Jan. 25

SYDNEY:—The feature of the doubles match in the Davis Cup was the wonderful play of Brooke's who gave a masterly display not making six errors in the whole match. In the first two sets the English couple were completely outplayed. Kingscote played well, though he often foot-faulted; but Beamish was outclassed. In the third set several fine rallies took place but the Australians were too good for their opponents, especially Brookes, who absolutely juggled with the ball. The whole match took thirty-eight minutes.

Seven thousand spectators were present. The weather was muggy.

"PROUD TO BE BRITISH"

THE PRINCE OF WALES' EXPERIENCE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Jan. 25.

Speaking at the banquet given in his honour by the Goldsmith's Company the Prince of Wales, referring to the Dominions, said that his modest public services in recent years had brought him into touch with the splendid character and public devotion of his fellow-subjects throughout the Empire. "We may all be very proud to be British subjects," he said, "I am intensely proud of it, particularly now, that I have started travelling round the Empire and seeing something of the Dominions for myself. Anyone who has been to Canada cannot help being proud of being a Britisher. I think I shall find the same thing in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. I am confident that there is no better example of public spirit and patriotism that I shall have to follow for the rest of my life than the example of my own fellow-countrymen."

STRIKE NOT YET OVER.

DIVISION OF OPINION AMONG WORKERS.

UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS' UNION FORMED.

DOCK MEN STILL OUT.

The strike situation in the city has not yet improved and the men are still out. This is applicable both to the mills and the docks. The dock labourers and the workshop men stick to their demands and nothing less will satisfy them. On Sunday morning a meeting was wrongly announced to be held at Mazagaon, to be presided over by Mr. Baptista, and a large number of men came there to hear news from their leader. But Mr. Baptista did not turn up, and the foremen and others went to Mr. Baptista's house to see if there was any further news. But there was none, and they were told that it was in their hands either to return to their work and take the concessions that had been granted them, or to stand by their original demands. The men were solidly for continuing the strike until their full demands had been secured. The result of this dock strike, one of the most wide-spread strikes of that nature, has been that all the men in the docks from Sewree to Colaba are out and the whole work is disorganised. Unless the authorities give in, as a matter of equitable settlement, and grant the full terms to the men, it cannot be said that the strike will terminate soon. Further, if the employers still persist in their attitude that there is no scarcity and the prices are at their normal level—they would only be alienating the men for ever and create a deep gulf between the employers and the employed.

The dock workers who had collected at Mazagaon were addressed by some of the leaders and exhorted by them to stand firm and not to give in. The men promised to do so and dispersed.

SITUATION NOT IMPROVED.

The mill strikers have not yet rejoined and the situation had not improved in the least. While some of the men think that it is time to go back to their work others think that the concessions do not go far enough towards meeting their demands. After 24 days some of the mills' chimnies were again belching forth smok, but it appears that the men have not yet realised the full conditions granted to them by the mill-owners and hence their inactivity. It is to be seen whether they will return to their work to-day. Mr. Baptista had not yet received any reply to his representation to Sir George Lloyd.

It appears that only five mills worked on Sunday and that two with about half the number of the usual men; they are the three mills of the Shapurji group of mills, Meyer Sassoon, Edward Sassoon and the New City of Bombay. There is as usual some difference of opinion between the workers themselves. While some are prepared to go to the bitter end and leave their jobs and return to their native places, others are inclined to accept what is given them and rejoin at once. At any rate this much is certain, that a large number are feeling the pinch already, and the future is anything but bright.

MASS MEETING OF WORKERS.

A mass meeting of the mill operatives was held at Chinchpoogly, on Sunday evening, when Swami Govindananda, Mr. V. M. Powar and others addressed them. Also a number of jobbers, etc., spoke on the conditions which had been offered to the workers. The following resolutions were passed unanimously. (1) Forty per cent. permanent increase and 35 per cent. temporary allowance to be granted; (2) strike pay from January 7th to be paid to the men; (3) in the alternative, of the above two demands not being granted, pay for December to be paid simultaneously. (4) Copies of the above resolutions to be submitted to H. E. the Governor, Sir N. G. Chandavarker, The Mill-owners' Association and Mr. J. Baptista. The men asked for a reply to these demands before the 28th instant, and it was decided to meet in the same place to consider the reply on that day. The meeting also decided to form a union called the United Textile Workers' Trade Union or in Marathi "Samjukta Girni Kamgar Mandal," with fourteen centres and fourteen secretaries. It might be stated that the unions are already existing, only they will form into a grand union. The following gentlemen were appointed office bearers: President—Mr. Joseph Baptista; Treasurer, Mr. Lakhmidas R. Tairsee and General Secretary Mr. V. M. Pawar, with fourteen other secretaries at the fourteen centres.

In this connection our representative was asked boldly to contradict the report of a meeting which has appeared in the Press at the Century Mill which was held on Saturday. It was a large meeting and the men were addressed by Mr. Powar, who is much respected, by the operators, Swami Govindanada and others. It is stated in the paper that these gentlemen were pelted with stones. But that is not the fact. Mr. V. M. Powar explained to the men the situation generally and how matters stood and there was a great deal of discussion from all points of view. Ultimately the men decided not to accept the terms, not to resume work, and to continue the strike.

STRIKE OF SOME WORKERS OF B. E. S. & TRAMWAY CO.

It is reported that some 800 men of the B. B. S. & Tramway Company working at the King's Way, Dadar, have struck work. They did not resume their work after the mid-day recess.

SITUATION ON SATURDAY.

The expectation that the mill operatives would resume work in view of the concessions announced by the Committee of the Millowners Association, were unfortunately not realised on Saturday. Notice in Marathi, announcing the concessions were posted on all mills early yesterday morning, and operatives turned up in large numbers at their respective mills to acquaint themselves with their contents. Some of them were heard expressing dissatisfaction with the concessions, but a large majority appeared inclined to accept them and resume work forthwith. These, however, did not carry out their intention of an immediate return to work, because, they said, the notices had not come from their mill managers. They further said that the better course for them to adopt would be to hold a mass meeting to-day where all could arrive at a final decision on this question and expected in the meantime notices duly signed by the managers of the respective mills.

As stated above, a large majority of the operatives appeared to be satisfied with the concessions granted. There were a few, two happily a very limied number, who appeared to be for rejecting the concessions, but their view did not prevail with the majority, who were prepared to accept the concession as a satisfactory compromise. The one thing with which they seemed to be most pleased was the announcement reducing the working hours from twelve to ten. They stated that they were willing to start work at their usual hours in the morning, but that whatever arrangement might be made as regards the morning hours they would on no account agree to work after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, otherwise this concession would, they declared, be shorn of its value, for in the event of their being detained for work after that hour, they would not be able to reach home before dark most part of the year and would have no time left for recreation.

GRATITUDE TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

Another fact which gave them great satisfaction was his Excellency Sir George Lloy's kind intervention on their behalf At the two meetings, which they held yesterday morning, they gave expression to their satisfaction at his Excellency's mediation and raised cheers for his Excellency. One of of these meetings was held at Ferguson Road in the morning, which was attended by over 2,000 operatives and at which speeches were made by Messrs Talcherker and Bole. The two gentlemen explained to the strikers *ad seriatim* the concessions made by the mill-owners and said that they should immediately return to work in view of the fact that the concessions were substantially good and represented a happy compromise and that his Excellency the Governor had taken so much trouble for their sake to bring about a satisfactory settlement. The strikers expressed their gratitude for what his Excellency had done for them but added that they could not agree to the suggestion of an immediate resumption of work as the notices had not been issued by their mill managers. Subsequently another meeting, attended by about 2,000 workers, was held at Parel Bhoiwada, where also Mr Talcherker, one of the Secretaries of the Labour Settlement Committee, explained the nature of the concessions announced by the millowners, and added that his Excellency had mediated twice on their behalf but might not be able to do so in the future if they struck work without notice as it was a question of discipline. The operatives at this meeting also declared their inability to return to work unless notices were issued by their mill managers. They expressed their gratitude to his Excellency the Governor, for whom they gave three hearty cheers.

APPEAL TO OBEY SETTLEMENT.

Handbills in Marathi, containing an appeal by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar on behalf of the Labour Settlement Committee, were distributed among mill operatives on Saturday, in which it was stated:—"It is with great pleasure that the Committee announces to the operatives that the Mill-owners' Association has accepted some of the demands of the mill operatives in the interests of the latter and a notice to this effect has been posted to-day at the gates of all the mills. The operatives had made a request to the Labour Settlement Committee to approch his Excellency the Governor in the matter, and he has brought about a settlement, for which the operatives should be grateful to his Excellency. The Committee requests the workmen to respect the settlement brought about by his Excellency the Governor on their behalf and in view of the acceptance of their demands by the Millowners' Association, in order to bring the strike to an end. They should now resume work, by doing which the operatives would do good to themselves. "Brethren, you have acted peacefully during the present strike, thus strengthening the hands

(Continued on page 10.)

"FOR THE COMMON CAUSE OF FREEDOM."

(Continued from page 7.)

which measure, for the purpose of Indian being the administration. You see partial instances of such a process in the Darbars of some of the enlightened Ruling Chiefs where Europeans live in peace and satisfaction under the control and supervision of Indian superiors. It is exactly one of those things about which unnecessary fears are entertained in the prospect, but the actuality proves them to be unfounded.

Direct Electorates.

The next important feature of the Act is the endeavour to establish a direct elector ate, bringing into close touch the leaders of public opinion with the wage earner. It is, no doubt, an important defect of the Act, perhaps caused by unnecessary insistence upon British analogies, that the test of enfranchisement has been laid on property qualifications. Perhaps, it would have been more suitable to the traditions of Indian culture, if education had been more largely included in this test. But the justification for this perhaps lies in the circumstance that in the devolution of power and authority, a foreign Government has to begin by resting on qualifications which involve a stake in the country. This establishment of direct contact between the elector and elected, will set free many forces, which will make rare occurrences like the last strike of mill operatives, which, of late, have been somewhat frequent in this city. It is a part of human nature to show solicitude and regard for those in whose hands fortune or preferment lies; and if a princely millowner had to woo a labour constituency, his sympathies would be affected very largely by self-interest.

Transferred Subjects-

Further, the departments which have been, transferred to us, give us a real opportunity to begin the process of nation building from the very bottom. Our just complaint, so far, has been, that education had been placed in unsympathetic hands, that it had been starved, its dignity diminished, its emoluments crippled, and its nature altered so as to be unsuitable to Indian traditions and culture. I believe this charge is most true, and that the educational policy of Government, especially during the decade preceding the last few years, has done much to merit this condemnation. It is almost a truism that character building, which is the aim of education, can only be done by friendliness and sympathy, which are, in their turn, the result of knowledge and understanding, so difficult for a foreigner to obtain. When this portfolio is transferred to an Indian minister, with the opportunity of raising enough taxation within the scheduled limits, fuller scope would be afforded for the development of the ideals of honour, integrity patriotism, sacrifice, which school and college life ought to foster. After all, an Indian can understand an Indian better than a European can ever do; and this is more true in the case of sympathetic behaviour towards the young. You have to be an Indian schoolboy, at some time of your life, to understand and feelingly deal with his drawbacks, poverty, hopeless repining poverty—starvation, timidity, early death, and all the other features of which we Indians are so painfully aware. It is impossible for an ordinary Englishman, unless he makes it his special business, helped by a strong effort of imagination, to really understand the Indian school-boy. In all the brutal severity characterizing the Martial Law Administration prevalent during last April and May in the Punjab, what strikes one most painfully, is the immeasurable cruelty and harshness practised by the European officers, towards young and innocent students. This is no place for going into the details of that lurid picture, perhaps I may be able to do so in another place and on another occasion. The illustration is of use in making clear my present point that for an average foreigner it is difficult to understand the Indian student, and out of his ignorance have arisen many failings, characterizing the Indian system of education. If this Department were, therefore, transferred to a patriotic, imaginative, and cultured Indian, who had, by his knowledge of the history, literature, traditions, and aspirations of his own race, fully realised the dignity of his task, what a glorious opportunity it would open out for introducing, into our system of education, all the unifying processes calculated to build up an Indian nationality. The same remark might be made with equal force, about Local Self-Government; village sanitation, village Panchayats, village discipline, all these may be nationalised, and worked in a true Indian spirit, which only an Indian can understand and have the courage to attempt, in proper sympathy with the claims of his people.

Excise will also form one of the transferred subjects and if rightly worked up, this opportunity will lead to a redress of many grievances, which the adherents of temperance have urged against the Abkari policy of the British Government. Industries, another transferred subject, will give an equal scope for developing the true spirit of Swadeshi, not necessarily based upon the hatred of foreign goods, but on the superior love of Indian made products. There are a few of the nation-building processes which will be set at work by this new measure.

The draftsmen of the Act have adopted the further precaution of keeping Parliamentary control intact over Indian affairs, in all cases where power has been reserved in the hands of the Bureaucracy or its head the Governor. On the other hand, in all cases where such a power has been allowed a genuine devolution into the hands of the peoples' representatives, one sees a distinct desire, running through the several provisions of this Act, to slacken the control and authority of Parliament except by retaining a final power of veto, which is really a vestige of the Royal prerogative and, as such, is and ought to be exercised only in extreme cases. To take one instance only, the Viceroy has been given the power of having emergency or coercive legislation over the head of his Legislative Assembly, but this he can only do with the final approval of a Standing Committee of the two Houses of Parliament, and entirely on his own responsibility without the farcical show of popular consultation and that also, by the passing of an ordinance of a limited duration. He must indeed be a very conceited and headstrong Viceroy who can desire that his judgment, though opposed by the entire body of responsible opinion in India, should prevail; and human experience teaches us, from the history of other free communities, that such an exercise of Viceregal power can be tolerated but very rarely. His very position as a Viceroy is fraught with danger when he indulges in such freaks.

These are some of the important features I have called your attention, to, for the purpose of illustrating the point with which I began, that the Act has many good features on which it would be right to concentrate our attention.

"Work the Act."

The question now is shall we work up this Act and if so, in what spirit? Will it be in a spirit of querulous and embittered opposition, or will it be in a broad-minded optimism, that has made itself aware of the drawbacks of the Act and is fully prepared to encounter them—a spirit that boldly takes up the work, with the full benefit of the forces which the working of this Act will give rise to. No doubt a time limit of 10 years has been laid down in the Act, but we have to remember that in a nation's evolution, such limits, fixed in anticipation on *a priori* grounds, are futile. Nature's curative processes, when once begun, admit of no such calculation, and we have, further in this connection, to bear in mind the assurance given by Mr. Montagu in his speech that (I am quoting from memory) if the Indian people rightly work up the Act, and make full use of the opportunities which this Act provides for them, there is nothing in the provisions of the Act to prevent a further transference of power within 10 years. This is a distinct hope and promise held out to us, of which we should take every advantage. No one is more alive than myself to the draw-backs of this statute; no one recognises, with greater force than myself, the humiliation involved in being denied a declaration of our most elementary rights as British citizens: no one deplores more than I do the fact that in the Central Government the bureaucratic elements are still preserved; but, with all these draw-backs and consequent dissatisfaction, I am one of those who hold that we should work this Act with the lively hope that in it lies the germ of the ultimate fruition of our desire, or, in the words of the Royal Proclamation, the attainment of the "fullest political freedom," within a measure of time, perhaps a great deal nearer than the terms of a Statute can ever anticipate.

MR. K. M MUNSHI.

Mr. K. M. Munshi in addressing the meeting said that he had very little to add to what was said by the previous speakers. He was not there to apprehend that the bureaucracy could not co-operate with them, but he believed rightly that that sort of apprehension was merely a waste of energy. In doing that they would be raising a phantom and then trying to kill it.

The issue before them was the Reforms granted to them and not co-operation or absence of it in accordance with the Royal Proclamation. As they were knowing that new Reform Councils would come into existence in a short time and power, however little would be placed in the hands of the representatives of the people. They should do their best to make use of them for the betterment of their country and with a view to secure full responsible Government. They should willingly co-operate with the bureaucracy in accordance with the Royal mandate and work the reforms even if they are not given co-operation so desired. Everyone who belonged to this country and not those who were sitting under the *punkha* and ruling over them, was vitally interested in the welfare of the experiment. In the mind of the speaker the work that was lying before the Indians was manifold and was fraught with grave responsibility. The training of the electorate and turning them into a real groundwork was in his opinion a most important part.

With the noblest aspirations of administrative problems, the Nationalist Party leaders had to familiarise their men and to train them to discriminate in appreciating the value of candidates. "The capacity to perceive capacity" was the greatest quality necessary for a sovereign people and the leaders of their party had to evoke that in them. The leaders had also to take care to see that they would not commit any mistake of allowing a great party to be divided into small groups for minor differences.

DR. M. B. VELKER.

Dr. M. B. Velker said they of the Nationalist Party were willing to co-operate with the Government, but co-operation was impossible if the Government on their part failed to carry out in full extent the Royal Proclamation. The present Government was not carrying out the Royal Proclamation which could be seen from their attitude towards the Savarkar Brothers. They have been in jail out of mere patriotism and love for their country and if love was to be taken in narrow mindedness it was in vain to talk of co-operation. Speaking in reference to the work of the Nationalist Party headed by Mr. Tilak, Dr. Velkar, said that that party created the aspirations in the minds of the Indian people and though they were charged of holding a destructive policy ultimately it would be seen that, that Party made it known to them (Indians) that they were not slaves of the bureaucracy. The demands of the Amritsar Congress were well known to all the people and the view taken by the Congress on the Reforms Act was in his opinion just and right. According to the Act, Education, Excise, etc., were left in the hands of the Indians, but to work them out there must be a strong back force of money. They wanted to make use of what is given and would agitate for getting what they had not got. He thought that Indians should agitate in such a manner in England, France and America, as to approach the League of Nations which was approached by Ireland. The Reforms were secured and now the main work of great responsibility was left to be performed.

MR. M. A. MASTER.

Mr. Mansukhlal A. Master said that Indians had received a great important Act and should try to put it in force. Up till now, they were mere servants but the new Act gave them equal treatment with the bureaucracy. Certainly, he was there to admit that they did not receive what they deserved and what the Nation as such stood for. But in spite of thta if they worked the Act, they were hopeful to get full responsible Government within a short time. By the new Act they had taken a new responsibility and by their efforts they had to prove to the whole world their worth for full Responsible Government.

MR. J. M. MEHTA.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said that in spite of many admonitions to the contrary he remained an impenitent Congressman and averred that the country was fit for full responsible government to-day and now, and that the Reform Act was disappointing, unsatisfactory and inadequate. (Cheers.) Still relatively compared to their present position it was really a great and distinct step forward. They had got to work it to the best of their abilities. The Congress at Amritsar had given them a mighty lead in asking them to work the Act, in order that India might secure Self-Government as soon as possible. If they did not work now, he was afraid, they would fail for ever. In spite of its limited scope, the Act gave them wide powers. Industry was one of the transferred subjects. If this subject had been in their hands before, they would not have witnessed the present spectacle of two lakhs of mill-workers on strike, their wives and children without food and clothing, the rich millowners ignoring the welfare of their employees. Much, however, depended upon the rules to be framed under the Act. Their experience in the past was bitter in this respect. They had therefore to be vigilant and see that the rules were so well framed as to lead to quick progress. Then they should see to it that they sent the best men to the Council, men like the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jayakar, such men, who cared for the grievances of the people and strove to redress them, were the real leaders, and not those who skulked and stayed away at a distance instead of going to the Punjab to investigate the horrors there.

So much for working what they had got What about what they had not got? There were the Press Act, the Rowlatt Act, the Seditious Meetings Act. These had to be repealed. In the Colonies, they were serfs This had to be remedied. There was, again, no Declaration of Rights. This had to be fought for. In short, they would work to the best of their abilities, so that the Moderates would be simply dumbfounded. There were people who asked them not to agitate for more. He would ask them not to be deluded by such admonitions. While he fully agreed with those who wanted to work what was given,—and to this end he would contribute his mite—he was not willing to give up agitation. (Cheers.)

CHAIRMAN'S CONCLUDING SPEECH.

Mr. Jinnah, in winding up the proceedings, said the principal point in the various speeches delivered was that all were willing to work the Act. But in one or two there was still a feeling of bitterness against the bureaucracy. (A voice Yes.) Those who shared this feeling should analyse the situation and reduce the thing to a particular proposition. As Mr. Noor Mahomed had rightly said, "Let us begin afresh." They were all willing to do so, but the only possible terms could be that the bureaucracy must give up its old methods.—(hear, hear)—that the bureaucracy must realize that the co-operation of the people could only be secured when they were going to be treated on an equal footing. (Cheers.) If these signs were seen—and the speaker had very little doubt in his mind because he did give credit to the intelligence of the bureaucracy—were they or were they not going to work the Act? The position was this. Rightly or wrongly the government of the country was to-day in the hands of the British people, and the British people, through their constituted Government had proclaimed that India shall have the fullest political freedom. Whether the instalment given was adequate or not, there it was. The King appealed to his people and officers to obliterate the bitterness. That did not mean they were not going to fight for their rights. (Hear, hear.) That did not mean that they would not work, in the first and foremost instance, for the country that they loved. (Cheers.) "I repeat," continued Mr. Jinnah, "obliterate bitterness. Let us begin afresh. We are strong enough, we are great enough to tell the bureaucracy, 'come along, work with us for a common purpose. But the moment we find that you do not behave properly, we are strong enough to resist you.' " (Hear, hear.) It was a matter of doubt, when he joined the Home Rule League, whether to be a Home Ruler was not a criminal offence. And they knew perfectly well that Mr. Tilak—(cheers)—was prosecuted, why, because he made certain speeches, and the Government's position was that they were not quite sure whether the Home Rule movement was a legitimate movement. (Laughter.) "We have suffered." Mr. Jinnah said in conclusion, "We have struggled, we have borne the brunt when we were much weaker several years ago. I say that when we have found men amongst us, men ready to sacrifice, men ready to serve the country, are we going to be afraid if the bureaucracy does not co-operate with us, as I say they will have to co-operate with us? Therefore depend upon your own strength. But at the same time do not sulk. Do not think of the past so much. I know we have suffered. And nobody knows it more than I do, because I have come in much closer contact with the bureaucracy than most of you. But what is the good of keeping up hatred and bitterness? That does not serve. When the purpose, the object before us is to secure the end, believe me that end cannot be secured by any other method. than by your coming forward in a manly fashion. Rely upon your own strength, and say to the bureaucracy 'I am willing to co-operate. I am strong enough to co-operate with you. See that you do not misbehave.' " (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The meeting then dispersed.

STRIKE NOT YET OVER.

(Continued from page 9.)

of the Committee to work on your behalf and encouraging it to approoch at your request his Excellency the Governor. You placed confidence in the Committee and gave it every assistance for which it is grateful to you. Even the Committee has one request to make to you and it is that you should obey the settlement arrived at through his Excellency's mediation and resume work, which would be to your interest now and in the future. If you experience any difficulties in the future you can approach this Committee calling upon it to take proper and peaceful steps."

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEE'S DEMANDS.

About 80 workmen out of the 150 firemen, oilmen and coolies employed in the Lovegrove Pumping Station of the Bombay Municipality struck work on Saturday morning. Mr. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Cameron, Deputy Executive Engineer went to the spot, and the former addressed the strikers in Marathi saying that they should know their responsibility in going on strike and the consequent result of it by sufftring punishment in a Court of Law. The strikers said that as others had got an increase in wages, they should get the same. The Municipal Commissioner told them to formulate their grievances and send them to him through their representatives and their Superior Officer, and that he would give them a sympathetic consideration and would reply to them in the course of a week, and that in the meantime should resume work. After this, the men immediately returned to work. They employees of the Municipal workshops at Foras Road also returned to work yesterday on an assurance being given by the Municipal authorities.

Work was resumed by the employees of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company yesterday.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION.

WIRE TO GENERAL SECRETARY FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES.

A well-attended meeting of the members of the Indian Telegraph Association was held on Sunday at No. 9, Churchgate Street when resolutions were passed cordially supporting the attempts of their Central Committee at Calcutta in obtaining redress to the grievances recently formulated both in the memorials and in the Press.

The following telegram has been sent to the General Secretary.

"At an extraordinary general meeting of all grades of workers held on Sunday the 25th at No. 9, Churchgate Street under the auspices of the I. T. A., the following telegram was adopted:—

'The Bombay Centre unanimously supports the Central Committee in their attempts to obtain redress of the grievances, as embodied in the representation made by the General Secretary to the various Chambers of Commerce, Press and Government, and whole-heartedly desires to co-operate'."

PAY OF TELEGRAPH STAFF.

COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED FOR IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 25.

A communiqué states:—

The Government of India have decided at the request of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs to appoint immediately a Committee to consider the question of pay and the conditions of service of the telegraph staff.

The personnel of the Committee will be announced as soon as possible. The supervisory and operating staff will be represented on it and the efforts will be made to secure the services of a member of the Commercial community as Chairman. The terms of reference to the Committee will direct their special attention to the increased cost of living in India especially in the larger towns.

MANGALORE DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Rai Sahib K. Ranga Rao, Secretary Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, writes: The Government has been pleased to grant us 54 acres and 29 cents of land in Udipi for forming an agricultural settlement for the Depressed Classes. This is the second gift of land from the Government for the said purpose. Our helpers and sympathisers and all who believe in the uulift of the Depressed Classes are requested to give us whatever help they can, to carry out the scheme, any amount however, small will be most thankfully received.

ALI BROTHERS.

NATION'S PURSE REFUSED.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 23.

They following is the text of a letter received by the All-india Ali-Brothers Purse Committee, Delhi, from Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Mohamed Ali:—

We learnt, some days ago, from papers for the first time that you and other friends had projected a purse fund in order to relieve us from the burden of momentary losses sustained during our internment period and to set us up again in business. Our losses cannot be denied, and it is also clear that funds will to a certain extent be needed to recommence business after its cessation for so long, but as you and other friends know we are workmen and rejoice in nothing so much as in earning day's bread and the same way in carrying our financial load ourselves. If this had been all we would in all probablity have requested you to close this fund which had been started without our knowledge, but we realize on one side a great national work is before the community and on the other the community insists on the manifestation of its affection for us. In view of these two considerations we shall not go so far as to request you to close the fund, but we must beg you to transfer on our behalf from time to time the sums received to the Khilafat fund. In this way our friends too will have no reason to complain and we too shall share in the next world's reward while the most important and most urgent work now before the community would be sustained and carried on to a successful issue. We thank you and other friends most cordially and pray that we may deserve here-after the enthusiasm and sincere affection showered on us at Delhi and elsewhere.

The Purse Committee after giving serious consideration to the above and dicussion of many days has decided to continue collection of funds for the purse which will be only presented to Ali-Brothers as a token of the nation's gratefulness for their manifold sacrifice in its behalf and then the purse to go to the Khilafat Fund as decided by them.

The workers in all localities are appealed not to be disheartened by this decision of the Ali-Brothers but to continue their effort and send in their collection to the Kohi of Haji Ali Jan, Chandni Chowk, Delhi who is the treasurer of the Purse Committee.

ANTI-KHILAFAT MOVEMENT IN SIND.

CITIZEN'S PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Jan. 21.

Under the joint auspices of the All-India Home Rule League and the Sind Moslem League a public meeting of the Citizens of Karachi was held under the presidentship of Mr. Durgdas B. Adwani, at the Khalikdina Hall on Tuesday the 20th instant when the following resolutions were passed:—

1. The Citizens of Karachi in Public Meeting assembled express their strong disapproval of the action of certain officials in Sind in having taken part in the Anti-Khilafat movement in contravention of Government rules and appeals to the Governor of Bombay in Council to appoint at an early date an Independent Commission of Officials and Non-officials to inquire into the alleged acts of high-handedness and oppression of some officials against people taking part in the Khilafat movement, so as to allay the feeling of unrest existing in the province of Sind."

2. This Public Meeting of the Citizens of Karachi places on record its emphatic protest afainst the proposed legislation known as the "Removal of Undesirables Ordinance 1919" pending in the East African Legislative Council which is passed will enable the Governor-in-Council, to order any Indian settler to remove himself from the Colony on "information officially received", as being most mischievous in character, derogatory to the self respect of the Indian Nation, and as placing Indians entirely at the mercy of the Executive.

This Meeting therefore urges upon the Government of India the imperative necessity of strong and immediate action with the object of protecting the British Indian Settler in East Africa."

BOMBAY-KARACHI MAIL.

ARRIVAL AT KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Jan. 25.

This afternoon, an aeroplane carrying the mail from Bombay arrived safely and was met at the aerodrome by Mr. Corderoy, Post Master Karachi and other officials. The mail was distributed in town at 6 p.m. The machine D. H. 10 class carried F. O. Chapman, D. F. C., who took the same plane to Bombay from Karachi and two air mechanics. The splendid flight stood the test of endurance. It left Bombay at 8 a.m. arrived Rajket at 11 a.m., left it at 1-5 p.m., and arrived Karachi at 4-30 p.m. The total flying time was 6½ hours more at 100 miles an hour. The distance was upwards of 730 miles was travelled at an average height of 7000 to 8000 feet. The arrival was sooner than expected and many sight seers hurrying out with cars and carriages missed the spectacle of landing.

The "Pioneer" says information from a reliable source at Meshed states:—The Bolshiviks recently tortured, mutilated and murdered a number of volunteer army prisoners, who had been captured on the Krasnovedsk front.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

NEW FREIGHT RATES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Jan. 25.

The Shipping Controller has framed new freight rates from January 1st for cargo-vessels directed to load home and Government cargoes, owing to the increased cost of bunker coal, port delays and increased cost of loading and discharging. Rates to Britain from Cuba will be 85 shillings per ton, from Australia, 150 shillings per ton and from River Plate 107 shillings and 6 pence per ton. The present Government rates per ton are for sugar from Cuba 50 shillings, for grain from River Plate 62 shillings and 6 pence and for grain from Australia 105 shillings.

RAILWAY TROUBLE IN ITALY.

STRIKE CALLED FOR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Jan. 25

Rome.—Notwithstanding the recent arrangement whereby railwaymen will have a voice in the management of the Italian railways through three representatives directly elected to the Administrative Council, strike had been called for the 20th instant. Public opinion is strongly opposed to the railwaymen, who are themselves divided. Simultaneously, it is announced that postal, telegraph and telephone employés are again striking, depending upon the help of the railwaymen.

TWO NEW GOVERNORS.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Jan. 25.

Sir Francis Newdegate has been appointed Governor of West rn Australia and is succeeded in the Governorship o. Tasmania by Sir William Allardyce.

ANOTHER COUNTY CLARE OUTRAGE.

MILITARY LORRY ATT CKED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Jan. 25.

A military lorry escorted by Military Force has been attacked in County Clare by a large party of armed men. A sharp encounter ensued, with the result that the Military captured two of the attackers.

RECENT REICHSTAG RIOTING.

DAUMING ARRESTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 25.

Copenhagen.—A message from Berlin states that Daumic (not Dninnig) was arrested on the ground that he led the recent Reichstag rioting, the object of which was to break up the National Assembly and establish a dictatorship as in Russia.

ROME-TOKIO FLIGHT.

Rome.—The Caproni aeroplane has arrived at Gioladelpolis in the province of Bari.

Official and Personal.

Mr. J. F. Simpson, Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce had been elected to succeed Sir Gordon Fraser, who resigned his seat as representative of the Madras Chamber of Commerce on the local Legislative Council.

The Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, arrived at Poona on Saturday morning and was received at the station by a number of friends and admirers. The Deccan Sabha will present him an address of welcome tomorrow and after delivering public lectures on Monday he proceeds to Delhi for the Legislative Council session.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 25.

A disturbance in the extreme north is passing Eastwards. It has caused further local snowfall in the North-West Frontier Province and a few falls of rain or snow in Kashmir and North Punjab. The chief amounts are:—Rawalpindi, Srinagar and Cherat three-fourth inch.; Peshawar one. Unsettled conditions in the Bay continue and have given 3 inches of rain at Port Blair and a few falls on the east Madras coast, including half an inch at Madras.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in the North-West Frontier Province and north Punjab.

"FOR THE COMMON CAUSE OF FREEDOM."

"FORGET YOUR PAST DIFFERENCES."

"ACCEPT REFORMS AND AGITATE."

WHAT THE NATIONALIST PARTY STANDS FOR.

MR. JINNAH'S ADVICE TO FOLLOW LEAD OF CONGRESS.

A largely attended public meeting was held on last Saturday evening at Shantaram's Chawl, Kandewadi, under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the All-India and Indian Home Rule Leagues, when eloquent speeches were delivered on "The Work Before Us." A few ladies were also present. The speeches were punctuated with frequent applause and great enthusiasm prevailed throughout.

MR. M. A JINNAH.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who presided, in opening the proceedings briefly outlined the position with regard to the Reform Act. He said that the Indian National Congress had been fighting for the reconstruction of the constitution of the Government of India for a long time. There were, in the first instance, the views of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League, which were strongly and stubbornly opposed by the Civil Service. Then again there were the views of the European community in India vehemently and emphatically opposing the Congress-League Scheme of Reforms formulated in Lucknow in 1916. While this struggle was going on, the Home Rulers, to which he (the speaker) belonged, took no small part in it. The Home Rule League was, so to say, under a ban. They had many difficulties. They were criticised, they were abused, they were scandalized; but they went on with their struggle without shirking in any manner whatsoever. They eventually had to send various deputations to England, who placed their views before the Joint Committee appointed by Parliament, and they had now got the Government of India Act as recently passed by both the Houses of Parliament. In that struggle, the speaker affirmed, they, the Home Rulers, fought and fought to the bitter end, notwithstanding Lord Sydenham.

The Reform Act.

The Reform Act, even Mr. Montagu admitted, was a compromise, though a compromise was not, of course, always satisfactory. Originally in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report it was proposed to have only two Indian members in the Central Government, whereas the Act now gave three. Also the Council of State, originally, was not to be a real Revising Chamber, but merely a body created for the purpose of recording the decree of the Executive. This had been altered by the present Act. An affirmative legislation that might be undertaken by the Government, would have to be passed before the Assembly where the people's representatives had the majority. Such a legislation would be carried, if necessary, to the Council of State, and, if need be, there would be the joint session of the Council of State and the Assembly. According to the Act, the will of the Legislation would prevail over the Executive in these two Chambers. But it also gave a most extraordinary power to the Governor-General that notwithstanding the decision of the Legislation, he could pass any measure on his own responsibility which would become law. Though this was an extraordinary, an exceptional power, there was another thing to be considered. "The King has got exceptional powers under the Constitution", went on Mr. Jinnah, "but does he exercise them? I will go even further: dare he exercise them against the popular will in Great Britain? Similarly, looking at it from a constitutional point of view, I say he will be a very unwise Governor-General who would, in the teeth of the decision of the Legislation, pass a measure by the stroke of his pen which would become law. In my opinion a Rowlatt Act is an impossibility in the future, because any particular measure adopted by the Viceroy, against the decision of the Legislation, must go to the Secretary of State for India and then to the Standing Committee of the Parliament. There are thus, over the head of the Governor-General, two more safeguards." Then again the whole of the budget, barring permanent charges, political expenditure and the military expenditure, would be subject to the discussion and decision of the Legislature whose will was to prevail over the Executive. Here again it was true that any alteration made by the Legislature could be put back by the Governor-General; but it cannot but be that he would think twice before coming into conflict with the Legislature. That was the rule of all constitutional governments. It was quite possible they might get an exceptionally bad Viceroy, who might give them a lot of trouble. But then, if he gave trouble, they would, in turn, give him trouble. (Laughter.) With regard to fiscal autonomy, it was now clearly laid down—and this had not been done in the original Bill—that if the Government of India and the Legislature agreed to a particular tariff, neither the Secretary of State nor the Parliament could interfere with it. The trouble was not with the Government here, but with the special interests of Manchester, Lancashire; and others in Parliament, which, being powerful, decided India's fate against her as she had no voice. With regard to the provinces, they had very substantial departments transferred to ministers, and to that extent they had responsibility, not merely control, given to them which was known by the name of diarchy. The next change introduced was that instead of five hundred thousand voters, they would have five million voters all over India. This was a matter of very great importance. And they would have direct territorial electorates.

Follow the lead of Congress.

Proceeding, Mr. Jinnah said:—"As one who has taken some part in the struggle, the question naturally arises for me and for all of us as to what we should do. I cannot say that I am satisfied, I cannot say that the instalment which is given, although a real step forward I admit, and I have no hesitation in admitting that, is sufficient, having regard to our advancement, our education, our fitness, our capacity, and to put it generally, having regard to the present situation. I say it does not come up to the expectations of a good many people. But leave alone expectations, because expectations generally are very high, and you can never realize your expectations always. But I go further. say the instalment is not even big enough, having regard to our capacity, having regard to the situation in India. But I do maintain, notwithstanding anybody's opinion to the contrary, that it is a step forward and I have no hesitation in saying so. The question that does arise for our consideration is this: Here is this Act passed. You have fought your battle. You went to the highest tribunal. You went as far as the Parliament of Great Britain which is the highest tribunal in the British Empire, and you have not got what you thought you deserve; but you have got less. Now the question arises: what are you going to do? My answer is this that you have got opportunities and advantages placed in your hands, such opportunities and such advantages that you can make these as an instrument for a speedy achievement of complete responsible Government." (Cheers). In Amritsar th Indian National Congress had given them a clear and definite lead—(Applause)—and that lead was,—the words need not be minded, some said co-operation, others said "responsive co-operation", etc.—to work the Act. For what purpose? With what object? Not to oblige anybody, not to favour anybody. The object was to secure complete responsible Government. (Prolonged Cheers). "We follow that lead" continued Mr. Jinnah, "and I impress upon you that we should prepar ourselves for the work that awaits us". The Proclamation of the King-Emperor which was the greatest landmark in the history of India up to the present moment, following the Reform Act, made an appeal to His Majesty's officers and to the people of India to obliterate past bitterness and to work for the common purpose. And the common purpose was to realize the fullest political freedom. (Hear, hear.) It wa rightly said, and the speaker had no hesitation in bearing testimony to the proposition, that the bureaucracy in the past had put great obstacles in the progress of India. The bureaucracy must necessarily be opposed to democracy, and any idea of free institutions or of political freedom not only did not appeal to it, but galled it. Otherwise it would not be bureaucracy. But whatever might hove been its attitude in the past, it was bound to change. This great war had smashed up Empires, built up new Governments in different parts of the world. Whatever might be said of the Civil Service, one thing was clear and that was that they were intelligent. Could it be thought that they did not realize the situation was changing? Would they not realize that India would not brook any other attitude on their part except that of working with Indians as their equals and as their partners? Not very long ago, Sir Harcourt Butler, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, struck the note and appealed to the people for co-operation. That was followed up by Lord Ronaldshay, the Governor of Bengal; and the same note was struck by Sir George Lloyd, the Governor of Bombay, and followed up by their late friend Lord Willingdon. (Laughter.) Even the Viceroy said that he would loyally carry out the reforms and that he wanted co-operation. Such was the position so far as the heads of the bureaucracy were concerned. Mr. Jinnah went on:—"Now, I think, as far as our position is concerned, that all our leaders, without exception I believe, say that they are willing to co-operate, not only co operate but co-operate to the fullest extent provided th other side also co-operates. Well, therefore there is no difference, and I say this, let us, as far as possible, bury the past bitterness. The King says in his Proclamation that this is a new era. Let it be. Let the bureaucracy or the Civil Service realize that we can only work with them on equal footing, as partners, as comrades if you like, for the common purpose of realizing the fullest political freedom. If they are true to the appeal of the King, we say we shall also be true to the appeal of the King, and let us work together."

"Organise properly in every district."

In concluding Mr. Jinnah said that the first and foremost thing they had to consider was that their electorates that would be formed sent the right representatives to the Council, men who had capacity, men who could sacrifice a certain amount of their time and energy for serving their country. This was the most important thing which it was the duty of everyone of them to see to, inasmuch as what progress they could or would achieve would depend upon their representatives. Another thing that was to be done was to organise themselves in every district in such a way that their grievances were properly brought before their representatives who should do their utmost to remedy them. There was a tremendous amount of spade work to be done. The more they applied themselves to it, the more they worked, the more they organised themselves, the more they made use of the Act, the earlier would that day dawn when they would get the fullest political freedom or complete responsible government. (Hear, hear.).

MR. FAIZ B. TYABJI.

Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji said that after the lucid exposition given by the president of the principal features of the Reform Act, he proposed to make only a few remarks. The Reform Act was an epoch in the history of the political life in British India. At the first dawn of political life in India their efforts were directed towards a betterment of the administration of the Government of India as it stood. They first objected to various measures of the Government, and desired to have the means of making them understand what class of measures they wanted, but were content at the start to let the existing Government act more in accordance with their requirements, allowing the machinery to remain as it was. Then they found that it would be more in the interests of the country to have Indian blood infused in the various departments of Government. Finally, they saw that they were baulked at various points, and that it would be too long a process to change the Government by merely infusing into it Indian blood, coming to the conclusion that the bureaucracy must be done away with and Government set up on a new principle altogether. The Reform Act was the first stage in the last phase of their efforts towards the betterment of the constitution of the Government of India. In his storming the citadel for the best government that could be had for India, they had now achieved a new height from which they could move forward, from which they could carry on their operations in a more effective manner than they could ever before. What did the new stage mean to them? In the first place, they would have, as was pointed out by the chairman, fiscal autonomy which meant that, so far as their industrial progress was concerned, so far as they were hampered by a policy which was calculated to kill their nascent industries, they would be free of all those obstacles, and that they could now proceed in a way that would resuscitate the industrial life of India. They would also have, on several important matters concerned with the direct welfare of the people of India, a voice that would be potent, so that they could have what was best in their own interests. Such questions as education, sanitation, etc., would now be in their hands.

Duty of Every Indian.

Taking this very bare prospect of the Reforms, what was to be their attitude? It would be absurd to say as some people did, that because the Reforms had not given them all they wanted, they should have nothing to do with them. There was no one of those who took the most extreme view as regards the dissatisfaction of the Act, that said that the vantage ground should not be availed of. And in what way should this advantage be utilized? On the one hand, they had not only to keep an eye on the expansions, so to say, of their self-government; but to direct their attention to the best administration of the powers the Act would confer on them immediately. For that purpose, they would have to study similar administration in other countries, and also study the various problems that would present themselves before their Government. They would require an organization for the purpose of selecting the best men to entrust the powers to them, and of seeing that their ministers were those best fitted for exercising their authority. In order that this might be done, it was not enough merely to fold their hands and say that they would go to the elections and choose the best men. Every one of them had a duty cast upon him: to try his best to qualify himself, so that if the powers were entrusted to him, he would be able to exercise them to the greatest advantage of his country. To sum up, they had to consider the situation that had arisen from the Reform Act, to survey the problems that had cropped up and to study the administrative questions, so that they might be best qualified for taking the fullest advantage of the Reform Act and the new changed situation brought about thereby.

MR. JAYAKER.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar said:—

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen,

We have met here to-day for the important purpose of considering, on a proper review of the Reform Act, what attitude we should adopt towards that Act, and also for determining the nature and scope of the work that lies in front of us, if we wish to successfully avail ourselves of the opportunities provided by that enactment. This work is of the greatest importance, because upon it depends, in some measure, the attitude of the Government and its officials; for we have to recognize that it is impossible even for an unsympathetic bureaucracy to withhold its co-operation long, if the people are determined upon making the Act a success. It has also to be remembered that the detailed rules under the Act are still to be made, and we must take care to present a bold and united front of public opinion, if we wish to avoid a repetition of the device, perpetrated by the bureaucracy, under the "Morley-Minto" Reforms Scheme, whereby the liberal effect of that measure was counteracted by illiberal rules. If we could by our deliberations here, this evening, give a lead to the opinion of the citizens of Bombay, we would be performing a distinct service towards a favourable reception of the principles underlying this legislation.

I do not propose to waste your time in considering whether this Act gives us, in the expressive phraseology of an eminent public worker, 16 annas in the rupee, or whether it works out at a lower calculation. Any wrangling on this aspect of the Reform Act, causing a bitter split in the ranks of our workers at this moment, will be unfortunate and futile, especially when we remember that we have not the power, at the present moment, to extract even an iota of further privileges from the British Parliament. Fortunately, through all the din and discord of party strife, one fact emerges clearly, that nearly every responsible leader of thought, in this country, is agreed upon two things, (1) that, though the Act cannot be regarded as giving us all that we have wanted and deserved to obtain by reason of our education, culture, capacity and other qualifications, it is still full of important and fear reaching potentialities, and that (2) it would, therefore, be a misfortune if we did not successfully make use of this measure as a means for securing a speedy fulfilment of our ambitions in the direction of full political liberty. In such a state of things, we need not waste any time in considering the faults and defects of the legislation in question, for they are patent enough, and have been discussed and pointed out in some of the speeches which were delivered in the last session of the Amritsar Congress and the Calcutta Conference. My present purpose, which I share with my friend, the chairman of this meeting, is not so much to call attention to the defects of the Act, nor even to our sense of dissatisfaction at the short comings of the enactment. In our present need, that feeling is material only so far as shows the ideal which has strenuously to be kept in view in our endeavours to successfully work this Act.

A Step Forward.

There is no doubt that this Act is a step forward, perhaps a big step forward, in the direction of responsible Government. It is sufficiently important in itself, and its potentialities can be utilised for the purpose of nation building. It is impossible, within the compass of a short speech to detail before you the various important provisions of this statute, and, without going into details I may be permitted to point out a few imprtant features of this measure. To begin with, for the first time in the political history of British India, an attempt has been made, and I believe a sincere attempt on the part of Mr. Montagu, no doubt considerably checked by the opposition of the Sydenham clique and that of the hostile elements in the Civil Service taking shelter under it, to share the white man's burden with follow subjects For a long time, rightly or wrongly, the white man has regarded it as his sole and solitary privilege to be the repository of power and government over the darker races. This Act makes an attempt to destroy that shibboleth, by dividing the Government between the white and the brown man I am aware, that for a short time, owing to the traditions of irresponsible power and high prestige to which the European official in this country has been accustomed, it would be difficult for him to reconcile himself to a whole-hearted participation, with the Indian, of the power and responsibilities of office. I have, however, no doubt that with the increasing strength of public opinion, which this Act will cause, the hostile element in the Civil Service will either have to be reconciled to Indian comradeship, or it will have to go. The Civil Service, as the Chairman pointed out in his opening speech, are a very intelligent body of persons and I am sure, when they realise that genuinely democratic forces have been set free in India by the working of this Act, they will be quick, on the penalty of being thrown out of the working mechanism of Government, in recognising and accepting their proper place in the scheme of the Indian Government.

It cannot be denied that the opportunities of association, consultation, and joint action, with the ultimate fixing of individual responsibility, which this Act provides for, will largely influence the action of Government, because, I am certain that behind all our agitation lies so much truth, justice, and fairness, that even official hostility cannot long defer recognising the same. The vice of the present Government has been the total denial of such opportunities of joint consultation and action, with the result that our leaders had so far to occupy the only position open to them viz. of unfriendly critics, with no power to directly control the action of Government or the ideals of administration. When in the place of such hostile attitude come real power and influence, with all the reserve which they inculcate and foster, and when the Englishman realises, that, trusted with power and authority, the Indian is quite as capable, as the best amongst his race, of showing courage, resource, initiative and the other virtues of a good government, I am sure he will not be able to ignore his Indian comrades. The Government, in their turn, will soon discover the added strength, which the presence of the Indian members gives to its administration: and if our ministers in the council, backed by a large body of well-informed public opinion in the country, are really capable of realising the dignity of their office and also the human elements underlying all schemes of Government, I have no doubt that, before long, the Indian Government will cease to be alien in sympathies and sentiments, although a part of its *personnel* may, for some time, be alien in race and religion. I regard this element of association as a great feature of the Act, capable of being utilised, in its

(Continued on page 10.)

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

KOLBHATWADI SCHEME AND PROFFESOR GEDDES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At no other time the policy of the Improvement Trust, except in the case of Parel Road scheme, was discussed since the creation of the Trust, in the Municipal Corporation, the Improvement Trust and in the Press as in the case of the Kolbhatwadi scheme at present. The reason of it is not far to seek. It is quite obvious as the day light. It is the inclusion of well-built houses, abutting on the three important main roads, Girgaum Road, Princess Street and the Kalbadevi Road, all of which are no more to be widened and situate in the vicinity of important business locality of the city, and which are in no less degree insanitary than those houses abutting on the Jambulwadi Lane and excluded from the scheme, that has made Drs. Master and Viegas to bring it before the Corporation, and the retired Executive Engineer the Hon. Diwan Bahadur K. R. Godbole, M.C.E., and the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh to the notice of Government by interpellations in the Legislative Council. The Land Manager's Report to the Improvement Committee will throw light upon the inclusion of the houses when he says in it that in regard to the Princess Street houses, that *fortunately* only three of the houses upper floors, while the remainder, with the exception of one have only one. These houses and the one at the junction of the Girgaum Road and Princess Street *can be acquired without ultimate loss to the Board and they have therefore been included*. This shows clearly, in spite of the evasive answers in the Legislative Council where the Government merely plays the part of a Post Office in communicating replies not through independent inquiries but to the effect of the report of the Trust Officers against whose policy a complaint is made, that these houses have been included with a view to reduce the cost of the scheme, in other words to profiteer, than for anything else. The people are surprised to see how Government have allowed the wholesale demolition of houses and thus the waste of building materials, when the prices of which are increasing every day and the rents are getting higher and higher on account of the policy of the wholesale destruction of houses by the Trust. Even in London, the housing question is being solved, as was reported in your paper in December last, not by the wholesale acquisition and demolition of houses as is done by the Trust here, but by effecting more accommodation in the existing houses by structural alterations.

Fortunately Prof. P. Geddes, the expert Town-planner, who is now in Bombay and attached to the University, was seen a few days back with his pupils examining the Kolbhatwadi Scheme as laid out by the Trust Officers, who have worked out the scheme with no other considerations than those of profiteering, and making it a paying one. According to him the scheme as laid out by the Trust Officers is bad, as no accommodation is made for the dishoused poor people in the immediate vicinity; uneconomic, in the sense that there will be waste of good building materials and waste of labour by the wholesale destruction of houses; and disastrous. He is of opinion that there is no necessity of having a cross road, which is more kept for the purpose of fetching good prices for the present laid-out plots, and that Kolbhatwadi can be improved without the wholesale demolition of houses in the interior as well as those exterior on the main roads. In short he has concluded and there is no doubt about it that the scheme has been worked out on the considerations of profiteering by the Trust Officers. The people have been complaining of the same and now the expert Town-planner is saying the same thing. It is now for Government to see how far to rely on the one-sided reports of the Trust Officers in the face of the opinion of the expert. It is therefore incumbent on Government to take his independent opinion in the matter.

If this is the view of the expert Town-planner, Prof. Geddes in regard to the Kolbhatwadi Scheme, it is but meet that Mr. Turner, the Chairman of the Trust, who has made a special study of development and town-planning of cities and who is the father of the Bombay Town-planning Act in regard to Salsette development, should personally go through all papers of the scheme and see for himself without depending on his subordinates and consult Prof. Geddes, the expert Town-planner, who has studied the scheme, and take his advice in this matter. The scheme for the development of Kolbhatwadi will surely be far superior to that as now proposed by his officers, who cannot be compared with him in any respect. The Calcutta Improvement Trust also consulted him, when he was in India last time, in regard to Baden Square Scheme. He disapproved the plans prepared by the Trust and submitted his own scheme, which is being adopted there as it is decidedly a better one than the original one. Thus it will be seen that there is a great difference in the work of experts and that of ordinary men risen from Surveyors and Inspectors of Roads and Buildings to the highest post of officers by mere routine work and departmental grades. Prof. Geddes has now found fault with the Kolbhatwadi scheme as laid out by the Trust Officers. He is going to refer to it in a general way in the next week during the course of his lectures on Socialogy on Housing and City Improvement.

It is for the Trust in the interest of the city to consult Pro. Geddes and avail itself of his experience and advise in the matter when according to him the scheme as laid out is a bad one. Under the circumstances Mr. Turner will be pleased to consult him of his own accord and if necessary one of the Members of the Trust will move Resolution for taking his expert advise in the matter and for altering the scheme under Section 29 Sub. Sec. 2 (a).

If in the opinion of Pro. Geddes the improvement of Kolbhatwadi can be effected without the wholesale destruction of properties and the dishousing of the poor from the locality it is the bounden duty of Government to see the scheme is carried out according to the independent expert advise of the Professor in the welfare of the city and especially of the poorer classes who are not represented on the Improvement Trust Board.—Yours, etc.,

"SAI BABA".

Bombay, Jan. 22.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Ligue of Mercy for the Presidency and Diocese of Bombay, Annual meeting, 6-15 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

Ball at Government House 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

NAIGAMVALA.—On 24th January at Nasik Mansion, Laburnum Road, New Gamdevi, Bai Avabai, widow of Dadabhoy Jamsetji Naigamvala.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

Lala Harkishenlal, the Great Financier and Industrialist of the Punjab, will pay a visit to the Bombay Commercial Museum, in Girgaon, to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

HINDU WIDOW'S REMARRIAGE.

The marriage took place between Mr. Vasant B. Kirtikar and Angubai widow of the late Mr. M. C. Kothare on Thursday evening at the residence of the bride in Sadashiv Street. A large gathering of Mr. Kirtikar's relatives and friends was present on the occasion. It is of interest to note that this is the first widow civil remarriage that has taken place in the Pathare Prabhoo community to which the couple belongs.

I. P. T. R. ASSOCIATION.

A deputation consisting of the Hon. Secretary and members of the Executive Committee of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association will wait upon Sir Charles Armstrong, as desired by him, in the first week of February, when many important matters regarding railway grievances on the G. I. P. Railway and its administration will be discussed. The public is, therefore, hereby informed to communicate to the secretaries any special points deserving special attention, touching the administration of the G. I. P. Railway line.

CUTCHI DASA OSWAL SEVAK SAMAJ.

The above Samaj has passed the following resolution and sent it to the All-India Muslim League.

This Samaj most heartily thanks the All-India Muslim League for resolving not to kill cows on the Bakri-Id day, and hopes that all our Mahomedan brethren will welcome the said resolution with the same liberal spirit in which it is passed. The unity permanently thereby achieveds will make to rejoice even the invisible destiny rulers of India. No doubt this landmark in the Indian Muslim History will successfully guide future Indians, and this Samaj firmly believes that both the Hindus and Mahomedans will stand side by side in all the vital questions most near and dear to the Samaj authorises its Secretaries to resolution to the All-India Muslim

A NIGHT SCHOOL OPENED AT NADA

Under the auspices of the Social League, Bombay an Anglo-Urdu-Gu Night School was opened at the Mad Settlement of the League on Thursda at 9 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Cassumally Aur Ladi, presided over the ceremony. proceedings began with recitation of a from the Holy Koran by Hafiz Badrud Saheb. There was a large gathering guests numbering about 300, of whom about 45 were intending students of the school. The President in his inaugural address impressed on the minds of the labourers the need of education in every-day life. Messrs. Syed Mundwar, Rehmet Ullah Khan, Zia Uddin A. Barni, A. R. Patel, Abdul Rauf Khan, Syed Mahamood, Hafiz Mahomed Mubeen, Syed M. Yahya, and Moulvi Abdul Karim also addressed vivaciously in Urdu the excellence of school life and the part it plays in elevating men all the status. Some workers from almost all the branches of the League were present on the occasion. About 70 were then enrolled themselves as students of the night school at the meeting. After a vote of thanks to the President and guests proposed by Mr. Munawar, the function came to a successful close.

MILITARY LORRIES WITHOUT HORNS.

A HINDU WORKMAN KNOCKED DOWN.

At the Coroner's Court Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner concluded the inquiry touching the death of a Hindu workman named Tatia Punja, aged 20, who was knocked down by a motor lorry on the 21st instant at the Marine Lines Station. It appeared from the evidence that on the day in question the deceased was walking along the Queen's Road from Marine Lines Station towards Chowpatty and was on the left side of the road when a motor lorry No. 4538 driven by Lance Corporal Mitchell came up on the proper side of the road and it turned towards the left when the deceased was knocked down and the lorry struck a lamp-post and after going into a gutter struck the railway of the Railway line. Another lorry driven by Private Stanley was following this and the rear side of its wheel struck the off-sids of the first lorry. The lorry when struck ran into a ditch and struck the railing of the line. The deceased was removed to the G. T. Hospital. The cause of death was shock due to compound fracture of the thigh bone following multiple injuries. The jury returned a verdict of death by injuries sustained when a collision between two military motor lorries resulted in lorry No. 4538 driven by Lance-Corporal Mitchell being thrown into a ditch and accidentally knocking the deceased down.

The jury remarked that motor lorry Nos. 4538 appeared to have been working with steering gear somewhat out of order and that military lorries should not be used on the streets of Bombay without having horns to sound as in the case of lorries Nos. 4532 and 4538.

Shet Khetsey Khisey has sent a donation of Rs. 251 to the Social Service League Bombay, in co memoration of the birth of a son to Mrs. Hirji Khetsey.

Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir writes:

Lady H. A. Wadia has very kindly agreed to have the necessary arrangements made for the supply of water to the Nargole Tata Hospital and the Girls' School by means of pipes, etc., connected with a distant well at a cost of Rs. 600.

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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
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A SERIES of Tableaux of INDIAN PICTURES by Parsi ladies and gentleman in aid of the Punjab Relief Fund will be given at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE on FRIDAY, 6th February, at 5-30 p.m.
Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle Rs. 5.
Tickets may be had of Mr. A. P. Sabawalla, Barrister-at-Law, Joshi House, Cumballa Hill. Telephone No. 4407. As there has already been a great demand for them, applications for tickets should be made without delay.
Other tickets at Rs. 3 will be available at the Booking Office of the Theatre on the day of the performance.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, January 26, 1920.

ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRIES.

On account of the variety and importance of the subjects discussed by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy in his address as president of the Industrial Conference, it is difficult to comment on his views except in parts. The most important issue germane to the development of India as a self-contained and flourishing industrial country, namely, fiscal autonomy was discussed by Sir Fazulbhoy in a spirit of great optimism. The institution of tariffs suitable to India as an integral part of the Empire, has been rightly recognised by Parliament as a fair claim and a clear necessity. Sir Fazulbhoy recognises the circumstantial provisions made in this respect as the first step towards fiscal autonomy. The privilege itself is left to develop by conventions and coincidences. That it is not a statutory right is explained on the plea that there are constitutional difficulties in its way and that a rigid devolution of power would be contrary to British usage. The resolution moved by Dr. Banerjea will we hope be accepted by laymen and politicians unconnected with commerce, as a safe pronouncement on the subject. We cannot afford to proceed on random statements and we shall be well-advised in realising the limitations of the first step taken in the way of fiscal autonomy. The Conference "apprehends that in view of the proposed constitution of the Central Government, the just demands of the Indian industrial and commercial community may not be satisfied, and even the real objects, underlying the Reform measure may be defeated," and asks for the recognition of powers enjoyed by Self-Governing Dominions of the Empire. We have remarked before that the constitutional difficulty involved in a normal delegation of powers, subject as always to Parliamentary veto, has been exaggerated as insuperable, and that we have, as a result, an unstable position in respect of our tariffs. Seventy per cent. of our pre-war import trade and fifty per cent. of our export trade went to parts of the British Empire; subsequent diversions of trade there have been on account of the war, but the exclusion of enemy powers and the determined attempts to control trade in the interests of the Empire, are likely to restore the old proportion. The imposition of protective duties without detriment to parts of the Empire trading with us on such a large scale, will be a difficult matter, and Sir Fazulbhoy in referring to India's Imperial goodwill realised some of the prejudices possible against us. The "Hindu" recently quoted an article from the "Times Trade Supplement" and showed some of the adverse elements on which the "Times" is counting for the restriction of the measure of fiscal autonomy we are by convention to realise. A well-conceived scheme of protection by India may, according to the "Times", be assailed in four ways. Firstly, there is the old contention of injury done to the masses—"a safeguard against which the crude Protectionism to which Indian politicians in their day of irresponsible criticism have leaned." Next to the outcry in the name of the masses is the art of persuasion, inasmuch as the Government and Legislature should, for any measure, provisionally agree. Arts of persuasion are so multifarious and relentless in India, that we cannot minimise the strength of the course which the "Times" recommends to alarmed trade-interests. The third weapon of pressure is the influence that British interests could bring to bear upon the Indian Government. Lastly there is the option of acting through Parliament and the Secretary of State. These are formidable resources in dealing with a country whose rights are nebulously defined and in whose commercial history meticulous intervention in favour of extra Indian interests has been the rule rather than the exception. Sir Fazulbhoy referred to the enquiry into the value of Imperial Preference to India, and we hope the opportunity promised for the expression of public opinion will be well-utilised by organised bodies, and that the Indian Merchants' Chamber will immediately set to itself the task of ascertaining our position. If the bounds of fiscal autonomy embodied in the Reform Act are to have their value tested, it might be applied to the claim of reciprocity in dealing with the colonies which the Conference has urged as essential.

We are rather disappointed that Sir Fazulbhoy did not pause critically to examine the meaning of what has been called "the transfer of industries" in the Reform Scheme. It has still to pass the ordeal, outliving the process of rule-making, at which reactionary elements are bound to contest it. Sir Fazulbhoy no doubt regrets the non-transfer of industries at the very centre to Indian hands. The reason he explained: "It is unfortunately a peculiarity of this country that exotic trade and industry think their interests demand that the administration of trade and industry should be in hands other than Indian." The transfer of industries in the provinces which has been bruited abroad as a pregnant achievement, is not, we fear, a great asset so long as the entire industrial and trade policy of the country is left to the inconsequential, and from the Indian view-point, the harmful developments of the past. Sir Fazulbhoy in pointing to the impediments that lie in the way of trade, cited an example which should suffice to show the inadequacy of the Reform Scheme in this respect. It is the railway policy of the Government of India over which we do not have an iota of control or an atom of influence. The Indian public have indentified themselves with a policy of state-management, and the investment of money within their means in order that the facilities of transport should be fair to Indians. The extension of control granted to the East Indian Railway Company, in spite of unanimous opposition in the press, on the platform and in the Council, is a proof of the very unsatisfactory position which Indian interests are condemned to occupy.

Among the other important subjects discussed by Sir Fazalbhoy, which we shall reserve for examination in terms of the resolutions themselves, none will engage more sympathy than the problems connected with Labour. "The vital and fundamental consideration in every country trade is human efficiency." The proposition is unexceptionable if efficiency is not equated solely against the money value which may be got out of men and women, who are first entitled to consideration as human beings. Efficiency is incidental to and inseparable from the recognition of Labour as the holders of premier-partnership in all systems of industry. The principle is easily cited and proved, but India has to take care and profit by the blunders of other countries which tolerated sweating, poor wages, and indifferent treatment, experiences Indians can only ignore at their ultimate peril. Here we have in India the beginnings of the industrial struggle which it is open to the Capitalist to obviate by anticipating the claims of Labour. The elementary processes of fixed arbitration and occasional benevolence, have their limits even as the insurance of wealth. We have not got an abounding reservoir of Labour indefinitely to exploit; even if such existed, it would not provide us the right of exacting toil and testing efficiency solely in the scales of profit. In this respect we are fortunate in being, howsoever distantly, associated with a world-movement in favour of the amelioration of workmen and the award of their due share for due work done. By temporary palliatives, we shall not proceed far or endure long against the inevitable irruption of evil. On principle and on mercantile expediency, if such may be coupled, capitalists in the fever of enterprise must take the control of Labour as a sacred trust. The Conference will have to take a long view, for we are certain that before long we shall have in India an All-India Labour Conference, just as we have an All-India Industrial Conference.

Notes of the Day.

Limits of Checks and Balances.

The dominant note in the public meeting held last Friday at Shantaram Chawl, was that of cooperation. By itself cooperation is a hackneyed and uninspiring topic in India, and the only thing which can give reality to it is the resolve of officials and non-officials to understand the obligations of equality in performing a common task. Mr. Jinnah, after a survey of the field of reform, discussed some of the advantages of the new constitution. The remark that under the new system, Rowlatt Acts will be impossible, is one with which we do not agree. Mr. Jinnah depends on the inter-relations of checks and balances, in concluding that coercive legislation would be so improbable as to render it impossible in the future. We have discussed the substance of the Act on this point and we shall, for the present, refer to the history of the absolute authority vested in the Governor-General. The original report gave to the Central Government the power of rushing "essential" legislation through a packed Council of State. The Government commenting on the whole question of securing "essential" legislation in the Centre and in the provinces, insisted on the need they felt of having absolute power to have their will imposed, in the face, it might be, of popular opposition. They made a pointed reference to the unanimous opposition of the people to the Rowlatt Act—alluding to it as a matter of recent experience—and asked that the power they required in circumstances of the kind should be thoroughly ensured. Lord Meston pressed for the reservation of such authority. The Joint Committee rejected the device of the Grand Committee and the original conception of the Council of State, but they expressly reserved plenary legislative power to the Governor and Governor-General, not because they reckoned it as a harmless piece of superfluity, but because they wanted to give such power as indispensable to the Executive. The absolutist claims of the Executive were at every stage amply enlarged and nowhere circumscribed. The power was intended to serve a purpose. Both, the purpose and the occasion for its exercise were explained by the Government of India, with an illustration that was not very remote.

Repeal of Coercive Legislation.

Our point is that criticisms of the reserve power given for Executive legislation, cannot be dismissed as chimerical. The parallel of the King possessing cataclysmic, though nominal, powers, is not correct, because while the King is a constitutional Monarch, the Governor and the Governor-General are expected to be active rulers, vested, for traditional purposes, with "unconstitutional" powers. The Joint Committee is quite candid: "The Committee have no hesitation in accepting the view that the Governor-General in Council should in all circumstances be fully empowered to secure legislation which is required for the discharge of his responsibilities; but they think it unworthy that such responsibility should be concealed through the action of a Council of State, specially devised in its composition to secure the necessary powers." At this stage of our progress we shall be wrong in considering this provision as a nominal investiture of powers; it might conceivably be innocuous at a later period. If a Rowlatt Committee, after secret enquiry, recommends coercive legislation, and the Viceroy accepts it, there is nothing to prevent a statute being passed except the opinion of the Parliamentary Committee and Parliament. Of the two safeguards, we have to recognise that their efficiency will depend on the predilections of the party in power, and also that Parliament might not be so alert and interfering as we anticipate, in the review of executive action in a distant dependency. And, after all, the problem now is not so much the risk of additional repression as of the repeal of the coercive legislation that exists. Is there any power given to the people to achieve it? The Executive is empowered to veto measures and, what is worse, it is authorised to block legislation, without the consultation or approval of the Parliamentary Committee.

Finance, the Crux.

Mr. Jayaker reaffirmed the importance of cooperation. The Moderates in commending cooperation, expect it to be a process of sacramental silence, without the breath of agitation. The Nationalist position is that the country should work the reform and agitate for Home Rule. Even in the working of reforms, we should hasten up to examine the question of our finance, which is the key to success. We have demonstrated enough of the outside process of transferring and reserving subjects. Are our Ministers going to get enough money for their expensive departments? We have in all the lower ranks of society reached the utmost limit of our taxable capacity. Will the Executive half of Government economise and release for the Ministers money for education, sanitation and the rest of it? Lord Meston in his evidence expected that in some provinces four-fifths of the total revenue would be required for reserved subjects, in others three-fourths, on the basis of expenditure. Even assuming the crushing incidence of supplementary taxation here and there, the proportion on the basis of expenditure to-day will be hard to work to the advantage of Ministers. This is the crux of the difficulty that awaits us. Pictorial descriptions of the reform scheme we should leave aside now, and leaders should address themselves to the real problem of working the reforms—and cooperating. Such discussions are now as important as the educating of the electorate, and we want the Home Rule Leagues to analyse in committee the various practical responsibilities of the Reform Act.

The Fading Menace.

The scare about the Bolshevik menace did not make for a good reception of the news that trade with Russia was to be resumed. The blockade was partially raised on the initiative of Mr. Lloyd George and it is a measure full of important consequences. While an amicable understanding was being sought in Paris, a semi-official communique in London predicted the eruption of horrors in two continents. The "Daily News" correspondent at Paris learns that the alarm was created without the knowledge or approval of Mr. Lloyd George, who considers the statement most misleading and unfortunate. The storm of allegations and counter-allegations, which followed the signal of panic, however shows how greatly British opinion was sobered in its estimation of Bolshevism. Labour declared its uncompromising opposition to grandiose adventures; Liberal journals frankly refused to be stamped ed into excited declarations in favour of war; the only section to be led into chauvinistic demonstrations was the "Times" and its subsidiary organs. The "Sunday Times" is quite moderate in tone and alludes to the possible eligibility of Russia to a place in the "human family circle." We are told that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Walter Long arrived in Paris just an hour after the decision to relax the blockade was reached. The resolution is not likely to be relished by Mr. Churchill whose zest for war cost Britain the modest sum of a hundred millions; and it is fortunate that he appeared on the scene an hour after the decision. The Allied naval promenade in the Black Sea cannot, in the circumstances, be meant to overawe the Bolsheviks, and may be explained as a measure in pursuance of the panic-scheme now abandoned. Part of the fleet is to take care of Constantinople; as to what the rest might do, we have to wait and see.

National Education—Progress.

We have received the second year's report of the Society for the Promotion of National Education. A better-arranged report we have never seen and we congratulate the Secretary on the excellent account of the movement given to us. Eight colleges, including two for women, were working in different centres throughout the year. The whole conception of the National Education Movement proceeds from a recognition on the part of the promoters, of the "failure of the existing system, whether official or non-official because of its foreign origin, its un-Indian growth, and its very considerable anti-Indian tendencies." Hence the whole enterprise is arduous. It is a departure without precedent and workers have to proceed with the lessons of their experience. We are glad to note the observation that a year's experience enables organisers, teachers and scholars, face to face with the fundamental problems of education. Courage and faith are essential during apparent disappointments. In the Wood National College, we are told that there was a reduction of numbers through separation from the Madras University, but it made the classes and boats more manageable. Parents are naturally reluctant to commit their children to a new system of education without the countenance of Government; but once the steps for culture and general fitness of the students of the National University are exhibited, its reputation will spread. From a narrow experimental stage, proved merit will compel them to widen the ambit of their work.

Admirable Ideals.

Students of the National University are not exactly trained to swell the noble but sad army of quill-drivers. There is a modestly equipped agricultural college, in which instruction is based on real touch with the soil. The College of Commerce is in a stage of infancy. In the study of journalism we are told that students "receive instruction in theory in the College and practice in newspaper offices daily." More interesting than the courses of education arranged for senior students is the instruction given to children. Teachers take charge of pupils not by so many units for annual disposal, but with a live sense of the interest of children in their surroundings and the object of drawing out the best in them as Indian children. We confess we do not exactly comprehend the nature of the exercises meant to develop the emotional side of child-psychology, but we know enough about the results of faulty training to think that the present practice of the class-room is depressing to children and does not bring out their best characteristics. The elaborate care bestowed by the Society on the health and welfare of pupils, we cordially appreciate. This is the second report we have had and we commend the founder and workers of the movement on the good results secured. The field is vast, but whatever is well-done, is to the good. The whole project is due to the energy of Mrs. Besant and her many colleagues, and we are impressed by the silent, deadly earnestness with which they are carrying on.

SINN FEINERS AGAIN.

DROMBANE POLICE BARRACKS ATTACKED.

FIERCE IGHT FOR FIVE HOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Jan. 24.

A party of 150 Sinn Feiners made a daring attack to-day on the Drombane police barracks (near Tipperary) which they attempted to blow up with dynamite. Considerable damage was done. Fierce fusillade followed which lasted for four or five hours. The police numbering thirteen replied vigorously and ultimately the assailants were dispersed. There were no casualties nor arrests.

GERMANS EVACUATE EAST PRUSSIA.

POLES' RECEPTION AT THORN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 3 p.m. Jan. 24.

Berlin.—Apart from the incident in the Argenau district already reported the German evacuation of East Prussia passed off without any incident. The Poles have entered Thorn and had an enthusiastic reception Bromberg becomes Polish on the 23rd instant and the Free State of Dansic will be evacuated on February 4th.

GERMAN EVACUATION OF ARGENAU.

POLES' ALLEGED BREACH OF AGREEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Jan. 24.

A telegram from Danzig says that it is alleged that the Poles advanced before the time agreed for the German evacuation of the Argenau region and made prisoners of most of the German force of occupation.

JEWISH COMMUNITY.

LORD READING'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 24.

Presiding at the banquet of the Jewish Historical Society Lord Reading declared that the Jewish community was proud of the part it had played and of the aggregate public services rendered by patriotic citizens, not only in the United Kingdom, but in the Dominions. The Jewish community had done its share nobly. It took no credit for that and asked for none, but was glad that it had done so because it recognised that this was the country deserving such service. The Jewish community was ready to devote its best effort to the defence of the country which had shown such regard for civil and religious liberties. The Jews belonged to the forces and paid their toll as the others had. They were comforted by the thought of the duty of citizenship and patriotism, loyally and gladly paid and rejoiced that the fight had been won which meant so much for the very liberty and justice they prized so highly.

AMERICA CUP.

SIR T. LIPTON'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED BY NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Jan. 24.

Sir Thomas Lipton learns privately that his challenge for America's Cup has been accepted by the New York Yacht Club.

EXCHEQUER BONDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Jan. 24.

The Exchequer Bonds mentioned by Mr Chamberlain in his speech on January 15th will be issued at par. They will bear interest at 6% per cent and will be exempt from British income-tax.

ROME-TOKIO FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Jan. 24.

Rome.—The Caproni aeroplane of nine hundred horse-power has left for Gioiadelicol le on the first stage of the Rome-Tokio flight.

A Punjab Government Press Communique states:—The Lieutenant Governer is issued to authorise the Principals of Colleges in Lahore to withdraw as far as may found feasible, all penalties imposed pon students for breach of discipline of which cognizance was taken by the Martial Law authorities in May last.

UNITED STATES NAVY

"WAS NOT PREPARED FOR WAR"

REAR-ADMIRAL SIMS' GRAVE ALLEGATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Jan. 24.

New York.—The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press of America says that a letter from Rear-Admiral Sims to Mr. Daniels, Secretary of State for the Navy, read before the Senate Committee on the Naval Awards alleged that the United States Navy was not prepared for war and that the Navy Department committed grave errors in violating the fundamental military principles.

When Rear Admiral Sims was ordered to England in March, 1917, just before the United States entered the war the Navy Department instructed him not to let the British pull wool over his eyes and added "we would as soon fight the British as the Central Powers." The letter also alleged that the Navy Department did not co-operate with the American Naval Headquarters in London and that it was ten months before the United States really came to the aid of the Allies.

Mr. Hale the Chairman of the Committee intimated that he would ask for investigation of the charges. Mr. Daniels stated that he referred the letter to the General Board.

ALLEGATIONS REFUTED BY MR. DANIELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Jan. 24.

Washington.—Mr. Daniels Secretary for the Navy denies that he personally made anti-British statements alleged by Rear Admiral Sims and condemns Rear-Admiral Sims' accusations regarding the American Naval Department's slowness in prepartions as unjustified.

COMMUTEMENT IN DEATH SENTENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 3 p.m. Jan. 24.

Munich.—The Sentence of death passed Count Arco Valley for the murder of th Bavarian Premier has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

RAILWAY SETTLEMENT.

MR. THOMAS EXPLAINS TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The Railwaymen's leader, Mr. Thomas, speaking at a mass meeting of railwaymen at Liverpool explained the terms of the railway settlement amid considerable interruption. He said that the only alternative to the acceptance was to strike which would have been disastrous to the men and ruinous to the country and would finally have compelled them to accept terms, ten thousand times worse. The railwaymen would be wanting in their duty to themselves, the railway companies, and the country if they assumed that they could strike on every issue cropping up from day to day.

EXTENSION OF ENGINEERING LABORATORIES.

VISCOUNT COWDRAY'S MUNIFICENT DONATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Jan. 24.

In order to create a London centre of engineering, an appeal is issued for one hundred thousand sterling for the extension of the engineering laboratories, at the University College. Viscount Cowdray has already contributed ten thousand sterling and is giving another ten thousand when seventy thousand have been subscribed.

GERMAN RADICAL LEADER ARRESTED.

UNDER GOVT. ORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 0-45 a.m. Jan. 25.

Berlin.—Dainnig, the leader of the Radical Wing Independents, has been arrested on Government order.

ENEMY ALIENS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 23.

In a Press Communique of November 22, 1919, announcing the policy of the Government of India in regard to the admission into or expulsion from India of the former enemy aliens it was stated that the period during which such aliens would be prevented from India had not been definitely determined. The Government of India have now decided to fix this period at five years from the conclusion of war.

FRENCH PRESIDENCY.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S DEFEAT.

WHAT IT WAS DUE TO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 24.

Explaining the surprising defeat of M Clemenceau in his candidature for the Presidency the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent in Paris attributes it to the opposition of President Poincare, Marshal Foch and General Petain and to the practically unanimous opinion of the High Command, the Catholic leaders and all the Socialists and advanced radicals. The whole foreign and financial policy, followed by M. Clemenceau since th armistice, has lately become the object of wide popular controversy. Many people also considered that M. Clemenceau tried to make his way to the Presidency in a somewhat presumptuous manner. He boasted that the Presidency had been forced upon him and selected prematurely his future Ministers. His actions were considered to indicate tha he would try to open up a new era of personal power at the Elysee. M. Clemenceau's disappearance may cause disturbance in the Labours of the Peace Conference, as his successor will have some difficulty in gathering up the broken threads, but no anxiety need be entertained as to the future foreign policy France, the motto of which remaining closer understanding with Britain and America.

M. DESCHANEL'S ELECTION.

FRENCH PAPERS JUBILANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Jan. 24.

Paris.—All newspapers rejoice at the election of M. Deschanel and say that it shows the desire for national unity.

M. DESCHANEL

New President of the French Republic.

M. DESCHANEL'S SUCCESS.

DOES IT MEAN DEFEAT OF M. CLEMENCEAU'S POLICY?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Jan. 24.

Berlin.—Newspapers are of opinion that M. Deschanels' success does not indicate the defeat of M. Clemenceau's policy.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

FOREIGN MINISTER M. MILLERAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 3 p.m. Jan. 24.

Paris.—M. Millerand's Cabinet includes the following:—Foreign Affairs M. Millerand; War M. Andre Lefevre; Marine M. Landry; Commerce M. Isaac; Finance M. Marsal; Colonies M. Albert Sarluat, ex-Governor of Indo-China.

RAILWAY WORKMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

N. W. RAILWAY STAFF IN CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

A meeting of the North-Western Railway and Indian Superior Staff was held this evening at Bert Institute grounds to discuss and decide the question of forming a Railway Workmen's Association on the N.-W. Railway. Fifty or sixty men of the Lahore Railway staff, both European and Indian, including Mr. Ryam, Station Superintendent, Lahore Railway Station, were present. Mr. Teasedale, Travelling Secretary of the Allahabad Railway Workmen's Association of India, was also present. After two hours' discussion the meeting ended in a fiasco, nothing coming out of the deliberations.

TERRITORY CEDED TO POLAND.

GERMAN EVACUATION COMPLETED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 0-45 a.m. Jan. 25.

Berslap, Jan. 19.—The German military evacuation of the territory ceded to the Poles has been completed.

WORLD'S FINANCIAL SITUATION.

SOME FAVOURABLE SIGNS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S OPTIMISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 8 p.m. Jan. 24.

In a speech at Birmingham, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, referring to the world's financial situation, said that the first thing, for the European nations to do, was to set their own houses in order. "We could not continue borrowing from one another or from our own people to meet the current Government expenses." He regretted greatly, that the cables from America stated, that the British Government's policy was to borrow vast sums from America for the purpose of lending them to the other European nations. That had never been so. He believed that the National Debt had reached its maximum. Once we had turned the corner, which, he thought, would be during the next financial year, it would be our business to consider the funding of the large existing floating debt, thus removing from the commercial and financial centres the cloud of anxiety, which its present size created. There were some favourable signs in the situation. The trade was very prosperous and the adverse balance of trade was being rapidly reduced. It did not exceed 150 millions sterling for the past year and he would be disappointed if the new year closed without this deficit being converted into the balance in our favour of at least 150 millions. He was not a pessimist and was of opinion, that in a few years, we should be able to look back on the present trials and difficulties as a historical curiosity.

DENIKIN'S POSIT ON STABLE

BOLSHEVIKS STILL FAR FROM ODESSA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Jan. 24.

Latest news from South Russia shows that General Denikin's position is more stable. H is holding the line of the Don and the Val. It is stated that the Bolsheviks have not captured more than 35,000 volunteers.

The Allied warships command in the Black Sea and the Bolsheviks are still at a considerable distance from Odessa. It appears that the report that the Bolsheviks had captured Krasnovodsk was incorrect. The Bolsheviks are held up outside the town under the fire of the volunteer fleet in the Caspian.

BRITISH GARRISONS ON AFGHAN FRONTIER BEING STRENGTHENED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Jan. 24.

The "Times" Paris correspondent understands that the British forces on the Afgha Frontier and the garrisons on the approache to India are being strengthened.

LORD JELLICO PROCEEDS HOME.

VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA POSTPONED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Jan. 24.

The Admirality announces that Lord Jellicoe is proceeding direct to England from the West Indies, his visit to South Africa and South America having been temporarily postponed.

ASSAILANT OF EGYPTIAN PREMIER.

GETS TEN YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 0-45 a.m. Jan. 25.

Cairo.—The assailant of the Egyptian Premier has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

ARMED ATTACK ON EXPRESS TRAIN.

BANDITS SEIZE 2,000 STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Jan. 24.

Cairo.—The Luxor-Cairo express has narrowly escaped a disaster. An armed band tampered with the rails bringing the train to a standstill. They then attacked the postal van, seized two thousands sterling and wounded the postal official. The bandits were driven off by the prisoners' guards who were on the train.

NO GERMAN COMMISSION TO MOSCOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. midnight, Jan. 23.

Berlin.—The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" denies that a German commission has gone to Moscow, but says that the Red Cross representatives have gone into the interior of Russia to assist German war prisoners.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

ALLIES' NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

DREADNOUGHTS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Jan. 24.

Reuter's Malta correspondent telegraphing on the 16th instant said:—Orders were received last night for a number of ships to leave Malta apparently for the Black Sea. Admiral de Robeck is starting this afternoon on board the Iron Duke with Serapis, Steadfast Somme and Hibiscus. Every other available ship is preparing to leave by the 18th and taking in coal and stores to its utmost capacity enough for several months. The authorities are reticent, but it is expected that the Allied Fleets in which Britain will be represented by the greater part of the Mediterranean Fleet will take whatever steps are necessary in view of the serious situation in South Russia. The Dreadnoughts, Marlborough and Benbow are already at Constantinople.

DON COSSACKS RALLY ROUND DENIKIN.

SITUATION BETTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 24.

An authoritative weekly summary of the British Military Mission with General Denikin, reviewing recent operations in South Russia, points out that the present respite will be used by General Denikin to raise further reinforcements which should shortly be available to replace the casualties suffered during the retreat. It adds that, the imminent danger to their country has caused both the Don and Kuban Cossacks to rally wholeheartedly to General Denikin. The Mission describes the situation as "to all appearances somewhat better" and emphasises that the further course of operations will, probably be, in favour of that side which makes the best use of the respite in reorganising and reforming. This will naturally be easier for General Denikin, who is nearer his base and resources than for the Bolsheviks who have gone deep into the enemy's country and depend for their supplies and equipment on the partially destroyed railways. It is added that much depends on the support accorded to General Denikin by the population in his rear. The latest reports seem to show that he still commands their full confidence and loyalty.

ALLEGED BETRAYAL OF SEMENOFF'S TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Jan. 24.

The Harbin message to "The Times" dated the 17th instant says that it is reported that a part of Semenoff's troops have gone over to the Bolshevists and his backing is reduced to a few hundreds at Chita of which the officers are said to be ready to throw up the sponge.

BOLSHEVIKS' ENORMOUS LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Jan. 24

Copenhagen:—A Riga telegram states that the Bolshevists are throwing large forces, including a Chinese regiment, into the Lett front, but have been everywhere repulsed with enormous losses.

REPRESENTATION TO EX-KAISER.

TO OFFER HIMSELF VOLUNTARILY TO THE ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Jan. 24.

Brussels.—It is learned from a good source at The Hague that representations have been made to the ex-Kaiser that he should offer himself voluntarily to the Allies.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From Our Sunday Edition.)

Paris.—Airman Lieut. Carminiani flew from Fiume to Paris on the 17th, a distance of 750 miles in seven and a half hours. He dropped the copies of a message from D'Annunzio violently attacking M. Clemenceau.

New York.—The Powhattan is in no immediate danger. She will probably be towed to Halifax.

Nice:—The Shah of Persia has arrived here for a sojourn of some duration.

A further sharp rise in the small-pox mortality occurred in Calcutta during the week ending 17th January, 185 deaths being reported. Mortality from this cause rose steadily from 47 to 185 during the last 4 weeks. This rapid rise in the last 4 weeks in succession, compares very unfavourably with the 1915 epidemic which was almost stationary during the corresponding period.

BOLSHEVIK MENACE IN MIDDLE EAST.

STATEMENT MISLEADING AND UNFORTUNATE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S DISAPPROVAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Jan. 24.

The "Daily News" special correspondent in Paris says, that the semi-official statement regarding the Bolshevik danger in the Middle East was made without the knowledge or approval of Mr. Lloyd George who considers the statement misleading and unfortunate.

Mr. Churchill and Mr. Long arrived in Paris just an hour after Council had reached the final decision on Russia.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

(Continued from page 6.)

and with that end in view he commenced to preach his gospel of spiritualising the whole populace. He wanted to facilitate the advent of the New Age in which we are just going to enter. About 30 years ago this Great Man of India sought to save us from the tyranny of the wronged Sudra and Woman whom we were to overtake us.

HIS MESSAGE TO INDIA.

The message he gave to India was that through India and India alone the regeneration of the world had to come. He always believed Indians to be a people charged with a divine mission. He had a profound faith in this, and he always proclaimed this throughout the length and breadth of India. We must realise that we were and are the spiritual Gurus of the world. The moment we understood this, all our woes and sorrows would come to an end, all our bonds would break to pieces and we would be free. We must understand our Religion and our mission and obligation to Humanity because through Religion and through Religion alone can we teach Spirituality to the whole World, and when that moment arrives, India shall be free. He knew that India could not work out her salvation by excelling others in politics, socialism or industrialism. Her only special field lay in Religion and through Religion alone could India work out her salvation, and solve the problem of the World. Swami Vivekananda thought that the West had not solved properly the problem of humanity. India alone could do so. Hence India must not concentrate her energies upon her local national problems only, but upon the great problem of humanity. He felt that the world wanted liberty, democracy, and unity. The cry is still everywhere for liberty, democracy, and unity. He saw that all this could be attained, but India alone could show the path, none else. There is great bigotry in the whole world. Each nation is trying to impose its own ideals upon others, every one wants that her own civilisation, manners and customs, her own educational institutions her own political institutions, social customs, must be rigidly followed by every other nation. If a nation does not conform to their ideals, it is put down as barbaric, as unfit to live. When bigotry was at its height Swami Vivekananda came to preach the doctrine of universal toleration. He wanted to terminate bigotry by preaching the Vedanta ideal of universality of all religions, civilisations and cultures.

APOSTLE OF UNIVERSAL RELIGION.

Swami Vivekananda was the apostle of One Universal Religion in the sense that all religions are equally true and lead to the same goal. His conception of universal religion was quite different from the ordinarily understood one; that was that every nation, in whatever activity she be engaged, had every right to exist, every right to assert her sister nations with her hard won treasures, her *swadharma*, and, therefore, in the proportion in which she served her sisters in that proportion and in that proportion alone consists her right to survive. Therefore to India he said:

"O India! Rise Up. Honour thy Religion, thy Life's work. How long will you imitate? Do you believe you can regenerate or live by imitation? Shake off this feign hypnotism. Serve yourself and humanity with what is your special achievement, victory, glory and activity, namely Religion. When we shall be able to serve the world then we shall be free. O India! understand first your Religion and make that Religion an aggressive religion—aggressive not in the sense of making others Hindus, not in the sense of going to compel others to conform to your ideals, to your ways of life. No, No. It must be aggressive in the sense of making your religion a practical, humanity-serving and Vedanta preaching one. You must not fight shy of modernism, of Europeanism. Rather boldly conquer and assimilate it. The only way of terminating your present woes is to accept the modern civilisation and make it your own with a right spiritual adventurous spirit, and having spiritualised it, give it to the world. When you have sufficiently become modernised, then and then alone shall the purpose of your religion have been completely realised; then shall you be able to conquer the world with your Spirituality. Let us spiritualise the world with the Shakti and Tapasya of our Rishis. With the Tapasya of the Rishis let us go forth into the world and conquer the world and lead her from darkness unto Light, from death unto immortality and above all from ignorance unto Truth!" (Applause).

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

IMPERIAL BANK.

MR. BOMANJI'S SPEECH.

The following is the full text of the speech delivered by Mr. S. R. Bomanji while moving the resolution on "the Imperial Bank", at Saturday's sessions of the Indian Industrial Conference and the Indian Commercial Congress held in Bombay:—

Mr. S. R. Bomanji, moving the resolution, said:—

I have great pleasure in putting forward this resolution for your acceptance as I consider that along with the resolution on Fiscal Autonomy and Imperial Preference this resolution about the Imperial State Bank affects most vitally the economic and financial position of this country.

"INTOLERABLE."

The resolution part (a) asks that the Bill dealing with the proposed Imperial Bank should be published in full detail and you will readily admit, gentlemen, that it is not fair to ask us to give our sanction for the scheme put before us in a skeleton form, while withholding the whole Bill as it will be presented before the Viceregal Council. I do not call it a straightforward way of dealing with your shareholders, in asking them to sanction a scheme the full details of which are not disclosed. A procedure like this can only be tolerated in a country like India where, gentlemen, owing to your apathy and indifferenace the management of the Bank think they can take a blank cheque from you for a scheme of this magnitude which involves the amalgamation of banks with a capital aggregating to 15 crores of rupees.

Section (b) of the resolution urges that unless sufficient steps are taken to safeguard Indian interests and adequate representation on the Central and Local Boards has been established Government should not support the scheme. Under the scheme, gentlemen, absolutely no provision is made for any Indian representation on the Central Board. With the creation of the Central Board your Local Board Directors will be in a very subordinate position acting under the orders of the Central Board. It is for the Central Board to determine and lay down policies both for the internal and external trade relations affecting the Bank. Ladies and gentlemen, we have suffered quite enough owing to Civil Service domination of our exchange and fiscal problems and we are not going to have any more a Board composed of Civil Service and British interests to lay down the policy of this Bank. This will be nothing but a mockery of Fiscal Autonomy. In a Bank like ours, the Imperial State Bank, whose profits are earned mainly through Indian trade, and which has a preponderating element of Indian capital it is not right that we should hand over the whole management of such a great and gigantic financial concern into the hands of persons whose interest may run counter to the interests of the Indian shareholders and Indian trade. To give you an example of how seriously handicapped we have been in the past through the secret currency dealings and policy laid down by the Civil Service and the British trade interests dominating the Government of India I would only cite the state of our Currency Reserve, Gold Standard Reserve and the Treasury Balances. During the war to prop up the tottering fabric of British credit in the London market enormous sums of Gold Standard Reserves, Currency Reserve and Treasury Balances have been transferred to the London market aggregating altogether nearly 150 million sterling. Ladies and gentlemen, this enormous sum of Rs. 150 million sterling was transferred to London when exchange was 1/4d. To-day, as you are aware the exchange is 2/4d., that is to say, a loss of 112 million sterling on a remittance of 150 million sterling. Ladies and gentlemen, may I ask how is this enormous overbought exchange position of the Currency Reserve, Gold Standard Reserve and the Treasury Balances of the extent of 150 million sterling is going to be liquidated? You must excuse me for putting this in technical language, but in order to clinch my argument, I had to do it. I will explain to you what I mean. As I have indicated there is a loss of 112 million sterling on a transfer of 150 million sterling. Who is going to pay the loss? Are you Indians going to bear the loss or the British Treasury? May we Indians be excused when we look upon all these manipulations of exchange to its present level with strong suspicion that it may be in order to facilitate the remittances by the British Treasury to India at the present rate of exchange? Let Government declare that this is not its policy and unless and until we get an assurance that this loss of exchange will be borne by the British Treasury and not by us, or which amounts to the same thing, the £150 million sterling should be re-transferred to India in gold, we shall be compelled to oppose the amalgamation of the Bank which is going to be dominated by purely European interests whose interests are not identical with ours.

IN BRITISH INTEREST.

Another result of the controlling influence of the Civil Service and the British trade interests over the financial policy of the Government of India has been the most inequitable adjustments of the excess profit duties brought forward in the exchange. It has been most conveniently arranged in British interests to grant an exemption to British merchants having an office in England by making them free from the operation of the Excess Profits Tax. Do you realize, gentlemen, what it means? Millionaire Corporations like the P. and O. and British India, and some of the most powerful combinations of Steamship Companies whose earnings from Indian trade would easily run into 100 million sterling, the Exchange Banks who make enormous profits in Indian trade, the Insurance Companies who collar the bulk of the premiums of the Insurance trade of India having their Head Offices in England are exempt from the operations of the Excess Profits Tax. These are the crying and scandalous disadvantages under which we labour and I ask you, gentlemen, to realize that under the guise of an innocent Bank amalgamation what enormous powers you are entrusting to your Central Board with no representation of Indian commercial interests upon it. If you do this you will drift into the clutches of the British merchants helped by the Indian Civil Service.

LOSS TO INDIAN EXCHANGE.

I reckon that the loss to the Indian Exchange by this exemption granted to British merchants under the Excess Profits Tax cannot be less than about 20 million sterling. In order to fill up this bounty that you are giving to British trade you have to bear extra taxation yourselves. I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, whether any country or any Government with due regard to the interests in its charge has ever put forward a financial policy like the one under which we are labouring at the present moment? We have been crying ourselves hoarse about political reforms, but ladies and gentlemen, you are neglecting your most vital interests and unfortunately our Congress turns a deaf year to these economic problems, which really means the impoverishment by attrition of your country. Political reforms are all right in their way, but you cannot conduct Responsible Government on empty treasuries and empty pockets.

There is another point in the proposed amalgamation scheme of the Imperial State Bank to which I wish to draw your particular attention. Allusion has been made to Foreign Banks and Japanese and American Banks have been specially marked out as something that interferes with Indian trade. Gentlemen, I submit that this is a most insidious and dishonest attack on them in the interests of British Banking. I ask you to consider, depleted and starved as the resources of the Exchange Banks were, what would have been the position of your trade during the war if the American and the Japanese Exchange Banks had not financed your trade? Further it was mainly due to the operations of the Japanese and American Banks that you were able to import Gold into this country. What does the Bank of Bombay amalgamation scheme ask you to do. One of the main reasons for amalgamation is to guard against the operations of the foreign Banks as being detrimental to Indian trade interests. If you exclude the American and Japanese Banks from competing with the British Exchange Banks you are creating a monopoly by killing the competition of the American and Japanese Banks. Another thing, and this is a more vital and important thing, is that in the payment of your exports to America and Japan any payments in Gold or Silver will be side-tracked to England for the advantage of British trade and we shall be again faced with some very clever manipulations of your Finance Minister which will keep your Treasury and Currency Balances for the benefit of London market and not for yours. I warn you, gentlemen, that the outline of the scheme as foreshadowed in the Circular is a skeleton form bears the germs of a very serious injury to your trade interests.

When I was in London last year I called attention in the "Manchester Guardian" to the attempts that were made to pay for our exports of Calcutta Jute to America by the deposit of gold in the Bank of Montreal in Ottawa. The Secretary of State Mr. Montagu was good enough to see me on the point and I pointed out to him the enormous wrong that was done to India by the payments in Gold for our export being diverted to Canadian banks put under the control of the Bank of England. I pointed out to Mr. Montagu the enormous wrong that was sought to be perpetrated upon us and I must say at once to his credit that he admitted to me that he did not pay attention to this part of the business and referred me to Sir Lionel Abrahams. There was a meeting with Sir Lionel Abrahams the next day and Mr. Montagu having satisfied himself that what I had urged was in the interests of Indian trade he at once ordered that the gold paid by America for Jute exports to the United States should be shipped to India direct. Then it must be said to Mr. Montagu's credit that we have such a fair-minded Secretary of State at the head of affairs that when his attention was drawn that a great injustice was being done to India he stood for India's right.

ADMINISTRATION.

Under the scheme the Central Board will consist of a "General Manager, or in the first instance two General Managers, the Controller of Currency and the President or Vice-President of each Local Board and the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Local Board. The General Manager or Managers will be appointed by Government on the nomination of the Central Board. The term of office to be 5 years. The Controller of Currency will be an ex-officio member of the Board and will have power to require the Board to hold up action for orders of Government on any matter which he might consider to be of vital importance as affecting the financial policy of Government or the safety of its cash balances. The functions of the Central Board will be as indicated above to deal with matters of general policy and it will have power of control over the Local Boards . . . . and would determine the distribution of funds; fixation of the Bank rate and also be responsible for the publication of the Bank's weekly statements." With regard to this point I want to press an amendment that in its weekly statement of accounts the bank must give the amount of money held in India and outside of India week by week so as to enable us to judge how the bank balances are held.

Coming more to the detail of the Bank's administration. I would like the Local Boards to have a preponderating element of Indian Directors. I further ask that at least half the administrative and gazetted officers of the Imperial Bank must be Indians from the commencement. The whole of the Civil Service is being gradually indianised and the administrative posts under the Government of India are being thrown open to Indians while the Imperial Bank of India tries to make its administration a close preserve for Englishmen. I urge, gentlemen, that there should be no separate grading for Indian and European staffs. It is announced that your Imperial Bank is to open 100 offices all over India. I urge in this connection that as these offices will be branch offices all of them should be manned entirely by Indians as the work that they will have to perform will not be of a very arduous character. No further Europeans should be imported from England for the Imperial Bank staff till a larger element of Indians has been substituted in the higher grades of the Bank officers. In the new Bill before the Viceregal Council I respectfully suggest that provision should be made for an increasing proportion of Indians in the higher administrative posts and as a start the proportion should not be less than that proposed to be maintained for the Indian Civil Service.

DUMMY DIRECTORS.

The present system of dummy Directors whose only qualification for the post if anything is their power of absorption of Directors' fees should be dropped in the case of the Bank of Bombay and independent and competent gentlemen connected with the commerce and industry of the country should be put on the Board and both the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Madras should have a large element of Indian Directors.

In my Currency Commission evidence, when I complained that there were no Directors in Calcutta and Madras on the Boards of the Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras with Indian commercial experience, I was told that there were no Indian Commercial gentlemen and that the management in those places did not like to have dummy Directors. Gentlemen, we have been familiar in the Bank of Bombay with dummy Directors for a good many years, so that argument does not hold good, but what we demand is that these dummy Directors should give place to gentlemen in touch with the trade and commerce of the country. While on this point, I have great pleasure in exluding our worthy President the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy from the charges I am laying against the Bombay Directors. As a matter of fact, at the present moment he is the only independent Director on the Board of the Bank of Bombay. So from all the attacks I have made with regard to dummy Directors I respectfully beg to exonerate our President as it is only fair that I should do so.

I will just read to you, gentlemen, from a copy of a letter I wrote to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay in which I said:

"The case of Mr. Sulleman Somji who held 1 share in the bank, who asked for inspection without any definite aim and whose bonafides had been challenged, was different from the present case, and I regret that relying on the judgment of the Privy Council in that case you have refused to give me inspection. Some of the very passages you quote show that in a case like the present, inspection ought to be given. There is no time to get a legal decision on the point, and for the present, seriously handicapped as I am, I must go without the inspection. I nevertheless cannot let this opportunity pass without saying that your board of directors, if they had been fair-minded, would not have withheld the inspection, and the action only amounts to this, that while they are at liberty to approach every shareholder and secure his proxy, they deny me this privilege. Any majority gained by such means will not represent the real majority."

The last point I want to urge is that a clause should be incorporated in the new Bill entitling the shareholders to call for an inspection of the Register of the Shareholders. Under the present Bank Act you are denied this privilege and it is most necessary that in this respect the provision of the Indian Companies Act should apply to the Imperial Bank.

The following further resolutions were also passed at Saturday's sessions of the Indian Industrial Conference:

INDIANS ABROAD.

"(a) This Conference condemns most strongly and emphatically the anti-Imperial efforts which are made by British Settlers in East Africa, and South Africa to deprive Indians of their existing rights and privileges, and which are at variance with the professed War Aims of the Allies, and urges upon the Government of India the extreme necessity of affording Indian settlers in those places the necessary protection which is their due as citizens of the British Empire. (b) This Conference is of opinion that retaliatory measures should be taken against those self-governing Colonies and Crown Colonies which refuse to treat Indians as Citizens of the British Empire and that no citizens of those Colonies should be appointed to any of the British or Indian services and no raw materials from India should be allowed to be exported thereto. (c) In view of the enormous importance to Indian Trade and Industry of the peaceful exercise of their rights and privileges as citizens of the British Empire by Indian settlers in East and South Africa, this Conference urges the Indian Imperial Citizenship Association that a deputation should be sent immediately under the leadership of Mr. Andrews to inquire into the existing conditions there and to prepare evidence for being placed before the South African Commission and Sir Benjamin Robertson and to proceed to England afterwards to lay the whole case before the British Parliament and People."

EXCHANGE.

"(a) This Conference strongly urges on Government the early publication of the Report of the Indian Currency and Finance Committee for public criticism and is of opinion that no definite action be taken on it in currency matters until Indian public opinion has been definitely ascertained. (b) In the meantime this Conference urges on the Government the advisability of immediate removal of embargo on the imports of the precious metals into India as the best way of satisfactorily meeting our present difficulties."

RESTRICTION AGAINST THE IMPORTS OF DYE STUFFS.

"This Conference emphatically protests against the restrictions imposed on the importation of Dye Stuffs from foreign countries as calculated to subsidise the English manufacturers or traders at the expense and to the detriment of the Indian traders and consumers and as opposed to the principles even of Fair Trade within the Empire."

COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

"This Conference records its emphatic protest against the continuance of the Excise Duty on Indian Mill-made cloth as an unjust and unnecessary impost and urges that it should be removed without delay, specially now when owing to the high rate of exchange foreign goods have the advantage over Indian goods."

"This Joint Sessions hails with delight the introduction of technological courses in the B. Sc. curriculum of the Punjab University and earnestly hopes that this will soon lead to the establishment of a Technological Faculty at that centre and recommends other Principal Universities to introduce technological courses on similar lines and also the establishment of a Technological Faculty in their own centres."

TRAGIC SUICIDE.

FIRST LADY GRADUADE HINDU UNIVERSITY.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Jan. 24.

Miss Brijkumari Sharga, B. E. the first lady graduate Benares Hindu University in temporary fit of insanity committed suicide here yesterday by soaking her clothes in kerosine oil and setting fire with matches after bolting the door of room in her bungalow from inside. It was not till sometime after when the room was noticed to be on fire that the young lady was missed. On breaking open the doors she was found dead. She sat for the M. A. examination within six months of taking the degree, and, it is believed, that the strain resulted in a nervous breakdown. Her father is a retired civil engineer. Great sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents.

N. W. RY. BRIBERY CASE.

JUDGMENT TO BE DELIVERED TO-MORROW.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

The trial of Mr. A. Heymerdinguer, District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, on two charges of bribe-taking came to a close on Friday before Mr. Prenter, Special Magistrate. Dr. O'Connor, counsel for the accused argued the case the whole Wednesday and Thursday and closed his arguments on Friday morning, when the Public Prosecutor replied and finished his arguments.

Judgment will be pronounced on Tuesday.

MADRAS LAWYERS' CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

Presiding over the first Madras Lawyers' Conference, the Hon. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar C. I. E., Advocate General said that the want of common oganisation for the entire legal profession prevented or retarded their improvement in many directions. After emphasising the necessity for formation of the Lawyers Conference, the President said that there ought to be a single and uniform system of recruitment to the bar. He was not certain that the English system of double professional agency was suited to their conditions and would not be more expensive. He suggested certain amendments to the existing Hindu Law and concluded appealing for the co-operation of vakils and barristers.

Lord Sinha and Mr. Bhupendranath Basu were entertained on Friday evening at a Gardea Party at Calcutta at the residence of the Maharaja of Cossimbazar. A large number of friends and admirers of the guests, Europeans and Indians were present.

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RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORT OF FOODSTUFFS URGED.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE ENDS.

The Indian Industrial Conference and the Indian Commercial Congress resumed their joint sessions at the Town Hall, Bombay, yesterday, the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy presiding. Among those present on the occasion, besides the President were: The Hon. Sir Norman C. McLeod, Sir Dorab Tata, Sir Charles Armstrong, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas, Lala Harkishen Lal, Dr. Banerjea, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mr. L. G. Khare, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth, Mr. Hansraj Progji Thackersey, Mr. B. S. Tarkhud, Mr. S. S. Mehta, Mr. V. Pandya, Mr. B. F. Madon, Mr. Narasimham, Mr. Surji Vallabhdas, Mr. Narsidas Jokisondas, Prof. Kanga and others.

At the outset Mr. J. K. Mehta announced that several gentlemen had sent in papers on different subjects.

The Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy then moved the following resolution:—

"This Conference on behalf of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Community of the country begs to express its deep and respectful feelings of loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor, and tenders its grateful thanks for the gracious Proclamation which will constitute a new Magna Charta of India and is a symbol of sympathy with which it has been the privilege of India to be regarded by the British Crown." (Loud Applause.)

Sir Fazalbhoy said it was his happy privilege to place this, the first resolution before them and he had no doubt that they would carry it with acclamation. (Loud applause.) The generous words of the Royal Proclamation inspired them with hope and confidence: hope in their attaining their final goal at no distant date, and confidence in British Justice and sense of fair-play. (Applause.) It also proved the close ties of affection and homage that bound the people of India to the English Royal family (loud applause) and it proved once more that the prosperity and happiness of India were of the highest interest to His Majesty. (Loud applause.) His Majesty had said that it was his earnest desire at this time that so far as possible, any trace of bitterness between his people, and those who were responsible for His Government should be obliterated. Sir Fazalbhoy said it was a noble desire and one, which if realized, was bound to lead to a new era of great prosperity and contentment, and they would say "Amen" with all their heart to the hope expressed by His Majesty, for "a common Determination among My people and My Officers to work together for a common purpose." Harmonious and hearty co-operation between the People and the Officers of the Government was of prime importance to the future welfare and advancement of their country, and they hoped and prayed that this would be forthcoming. This, the latest Royal Proclamation would have served the most useful purpose, if it could bring about a better understanding between the people and the officials and if it succeeded in eradicating all trace of bitterness. The Proclamation was a Message of Hope (applause) and of the happiest omen to the people of India, and must be gratefully acknowledged as such. It was also a frank admission of the worthiness of the Indian people for self-Government (applause), and His Majesty had justly entitled himself to their loyal and humble thanks. (loud applause). The announcement, also made in the Proclamation, of the intention of His Majesty to send his beloved son, the young Prince of Wales (applause) to India next winter, was one to fill their hearts with joy and prospective pleasure. (applause). They knew what a highly creditable part their young Prince had played in linking the distant parts of the Empire to the Motherland; they had seen how their gallant Prince had carried himself, how deeply he had endeared himself to the masses, both in Canada and the United States, and it all made them all very eager to welcome him to their shores, and to express through him their loyal homage to the British Royal Family. He (the speaker) had not the slightest doubt that the visit of His Royal Highness to India would be productive of as happy results, as his tour to Canada and the United States of America, and His Majesty might be assured of as hearty a greeting to be extended to his beloved son, as he had received on his last tour. (loud applause).

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

THANKS TO PARLIAMENT.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya moved the following resolution:—

"This Conference welcomes the passing of the Reform Act and begs to thank Parliament and especially the Right Hon'ble Mr. Montagu and the Right Hon'ble Lord Sinha, for being mainly instrumental in placing the Act on the statute book, welcoming in particular the transference of industries to Indian Ministers and hopes that it will usher in a new era in which Indian trade and industry will play a growing part. Though fully alive to the fact that the provisions of the Act as passed form a substantial step in the direction of self-Government, it regrets that such changes have not been introduced in the constitution of the Central Government as to make it amenable to popular opinion in the direction of the expansion of trade and industry. It further regrets the exclusion of the Province of Burma as calculated seriously to prejudice the economic interests of the Province and the Country."

Mr. Vaidya welcomed the inclusion of the department of industries among transferred subjects and regretted the exclusion of Burma from the scheme. He added it was in the interests not only of India but of the whole world that their industrial resources should be developed to the fullest extent. They had suffered in this respect in the past but should now gird up their loins to develope their industrial resources to their utmost extent. As to Burma, that large province had big resources, but most of the concerns there had been monopolised by non-Indians. An inclusion of Burma would have enabled a proper and full development of her industrial resources being made, which would have been to the advantage not only of that province but of India and the rest of the world.

Mr. C. S. Deole seconded the resolution, which was carried.

FISCAL FREEDOM.

Dr. Banerjea of Calcutta moved the following resolution:—

"(a) This Conference, while appreciating the assurances given by the Secretary of State regarding the grant of fiscal freedom and the recommendation made in that behalf by the Joint Committee, apprehends that in view of the proposed constitution of the Central Government the just demands of the Indian Industrial and Commercial community may not be satisfied and even the real objects underlying Reforms measures may be defeated, and therefore respectfully urges that the working of the Act should obscure the effective exercise by this country of its powers to devise and to carry into effect such Tariff arrangements as may be best fitted to India's needs as fully and freely as the Self-Governing Dominions of the Empire.

(b) This Conference further demands that pending the attainment of such autonomous powers the Government of India should impose retaliatory duties against such Dominions and Colonial possessions of the Empire as have imposed differential tariffs against this country."

Dr. Banerjea said they had in the past been unfairly treated as regards matters industrial and an eminent English historian declared that England had taken a mean advantage of India's position. The speaker instanced in this connection the imposition of the Excise Duty on Indian—manufactured cloth, and the Colonial levy of preferential duties on Indian goods, and added that even foreign countries had not been slow to take advantage of the policy of Free Trade which India had been compelled to adopt against her own will. The imposition of Excise duty showed that more care was taken of the industrial interests of England than of India even when it was a question of Indian goods. He urged that India must be given the fullest measure of fiscal freedom to arrange a tariff best suited to her needs and conditions.

Mr. N. M. Muzumdar of Bombay, seconding the resolution, said the country should be self-contained and self-supporting in things required for her industrial regeneration. He did not care what fiscal policy they adopted. All that he wanted was that they must adopt only those measures that were best suited to the needs of the country.

The resolution was carried.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Mr. Jamshed N. Mehta of Karachi moved the following resolution:—

"This Conference strongly disapproves of the policy of Imperial Preference attempted to be introduced as manifested in the recent legislation regarding the export of hides and skins; and urges that no measure of Imperial Preference should be adopted till the whole question has been examined by a Committee fully representative of the various industrial and commercial interests of the country, and charged with powers of taking public evidence regarding all fiscal questions, as indicated in the Despatch of the Secretary of State reviewing the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission, and until the Indian Legislature is in the position of deciding for itself the fiscal policy best suited to the interests of the country, and of carrying it into effect, as urged in the preceding resolution."

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand Zaveri seconded the resolution, which was carried.

INDUSTRIAL AND CHEMICAL SERVICES.

On the motion of Mr. V. Lakshmanswami of Mysore, seconded by Mr. Muhamed Hassan, the followed resolution was passed:—

"This Conference is emphatically of opinion that preference should be given to

(a) Indians on the proposed Industrial and Chemical services, (b) Indian enterprise in the matter of concessions with regard to the development of the natural resources of the country, railways, shippingd manufactures, and concessions in the matter of raw materials, power, etc (c) Indian firms and manufacturers in respect of the purchase of stores for the requirement of Government Departments and Local bodies and Railway Companies."

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas of Bombay moved the following resolution:—

"In view of the present conditions labour this Conference respectfully request the Government of India to appoint a Commission fully representative of abour and capital to fully investigate the labour conditions in India such as wages, education, housing, hours of work etc. and to submit such proposals for improvement as may be compatible with the healthy growth of industry."

Mr. Jamnadas said he wished to make it clear at the outset that what he was going to say presently was not meant to bear on the situation in Bombay. He wished to speak on the general question of the dissatisfaction that justifiably existed among the working classes as a result of the miserable condition in which they had been made to live for years past by their employers. The latter said that they were not to blame for the present conditions of the working classes, who on the other hand asserted that the blame for their miserable condition attached to the owners. However, that might be there was no doubt that the condition of the working classes was not only far from satisfactory but was miserable and needed drastic improvement. He for one did not approve of strikers for a solution of the trouble, for even if labour gained by a resort to that method that game could not be played for ever and it left traces of bitterness detrimental to their industries. But it was at the same time the duty of employers to awake to a sense of their obligations for promoting the welfare of Labourers, which had so far been neglected. Continuing Mr. Jamnadas said there was already a movement in England and America to join hands with Indian labour to prevent an unjust exploitation at the hands of employers. The employers should take up the case in right earnest and meet the just rights of labour. As employers and workmen contended differently, it was necessary to have their claims examined by an impartial Commission.

Mr. P. N. Vakil, seconding the resolution, hoped employers would be more just generous and labour more reasonable.

The resolution was passed.

IMPERIAL BANK.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji moved the following resolution:—

"This Conference considers: (a) That the Bill dealing with the proposed Imperial Bank should be published in full detail and criticisms invited from the public before any definite action is taken, (b) That the amalgamation as proposed is not calculated to sufficiently safeguard Indian interests and urges that the Government should not support the scheme unless provision is made for adequate Indian representation on all the Boards, (c) And further that the proposed Bank should not be debarred, merely on account of any competition with the Exchange Banks, from any kind of legitimate banking business, if its Central Board thinks it advisable to take it up."

A report of Mr. Bomanji's speech will appear in Monday's issue

Lala Harkishen Lal of Lahore, who was received with loud cheering, seconded the resolution. He said they were entitled to have a representation on the Board and were justified in making the demands shown in the resolution. Indians were in no way inferior to Englishmen as bankers.

The resolution was carried.

HIGH PRICES.

The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas of Bombay moved the following resolution:—

"This Conference views with great concern the alarming rise in prices of necessaries of life in India specially in foodstuffs and respectfully but emphatically urges the Government that export of all foodstuffs including dairy products and live stock may be regulated by a Committee of Officials and non-Officials and not only Government Departments as at present and that only to the extent of the surplus over the requirements of the country."

Mr. V. Lakshmanswamy of Mysore seconded and Mr. Jethmal Narandas of Bombay supported the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. S. C. Ghose of Calcutta moved the following resolution:

"This Conference is of opinion that: (a) State management of Railways should be adopted by the Government and regrets that the termination of the agreement with the East Indian Railway was not availed of to take over the management of that Railway, and (b) recommends that the proposed Committee to inquire into this question should have on its personnel representative Indians with commercial and industrial experience; and further (c) urges that the Railway Board should have not less than half of its members Indian; (d) It further views with alarm the serious and continued shortage of Rolling Stock, and begs to urge that steps be taken immediately to restore the stock removed from India during the War, and so to increase the stock of Indian Railways as to secure sufficient transport facilities for the Industries and Commerce of the Country; (e) This Conference strongly urges that the new department of industries should examine the railway rates now obtaining to prevent their operating unfairly against Indian Industries and to the advantage of foreign trade and to particularly look into the system of rates which operates as a bar to the development of indigenous industries in different parts of the country and recommends that the interests of Indian industries and commerce should be represented at the Railway conference and at the meetings of the Goods Classification Committee."

Rao Bahadur G. K. Kelkar of Poona seconded the resolution, which was carried.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas, seconded by Mr. J. K. Mehta of Bombay, the following resolution was carried:—

"This Conference resolves that the Indian Industrial Conference and the Indian Commercial Congress should hencef rward be amalgamated in the name of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress and that a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to draft a constitution for the same and to carry on the work during the year and to take steps for the establishment of an organisation in England and elsewhere."

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth of Bombay moved the following resolution:—

"This Conference urges that in view of the great benefits to trade and industry which have already been secured by the United States of America through their prohibition of liquor and in view of the fact that the efficiency and welfare of Indian Labour have greatly suffered through the liquor traffic, the Government of India should set before themselves the early adoption of the policy of total prohibition of the manufacture, import and sale of liquor in the country for intoxicating purposes."

Mr. Mavji said India would gladly forgo the tainted revenue from liquor in order to do away with the nefarious liquor trade.

Mr. Mukerji seconded and Mr. K. Natrajan suported the resolution, which was carried.

INDIAN COMMERCIAL ATTACHES.

The Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, the President then moved the following resolution:—

"This Conference recognises the urgent need of having Indians with trade experience as Trade Representatives in the most important Commercial centres of the world to look after the Industrial and Commercial Interests of India and strongly recommends the Government to appoint immediately Indians as Commercial Attaches atleast in the United States of America, Germany, France, Japan and China and as Trade Commissioners in East Africa and Mesopotamia."

Sir Fazalbhoy said that in reply to the many resolutions they had passed and the representations the Indian Chamber had made in the matter the Government had accepted the principle of appointment urged in the resolution. If India was to expand its industries and when they were very likely going to consume all their raw products the Indian market would not be sufficient for them and they would have to compete with other markets Every Government in the world had its commercial *attaches* at its consulates, and England likewise had such *attaches* but it was quite natural that British attaches would first see to the interests of the British trade. It was of the utmost importance that India should have commercial *attaches* at the consulates. India would be willing to pay the expense because her trade would increase.

The resolution was carried.

THANKS TO CHAIR.

After some more resolutions were passed, Mr. Rammiah of Mysore proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy for his able conduct in the Chair. Mr. Rammiah said it was not possible to enumerate the manifold activities of Sir Fazalbhoy, and they were fortunate in having secured a distinguished individual and commercial magnate like him to preside over their deliberations. (Applause). Sir Fazalbhoy possessed a sympathetic heart as was evidenced by the sympathetic note struck by him for the workmen in his Presidential address (Applause). His brilliant and keen business instincts, and his great public services to the country entitled him to an honoured place among India's distinguished sons (Loud appl use).

Mr. P. N. Vakil of Ahmedabad, seconding the proposition, said Sir Fazalbhoy had conducted their deliberations with great success, dignity and tact, which qualities were especially noticeable in his conduct of the proceedings in the Subjects Committee when he so successfully harmonised conflicting opinions. As to Sir Fazalbhoy's sympathetic nature, it was evidenced by the love and respect in which he was held by his employees. (Applause)

The proposition was carried with acclamation.

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING SPEECH

Sir Fazalbhoy, who on rising to reply to the vote of thanks, was received with loud cheering, said he was very grateful to them for the very appreciative terms in which they had referred to his work. He assured them that this work had been a labour of love to him as the interests of India and its commercial and industrial advancement were always dear to his heart (applause), and as long as he lived he would strive to advance the interests of their country. Continuing Sir Fazalbhoy said they had had a very successful sessions. They had constitutionally and in a respectful manner drawn the attention of Government to their grievances and he had no doubt they would be sympathetically considered. They held these conferences not only to ventilate their grievances and draw the attention of Government but also to educate public opinion, as the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the leader of the Congress, had emphatically declared that the National Congress was held primarily for the object of educating and forming public opinion and secure by agitation what was right for them. He (Sir Fazalbhoy) concluded by thanking the delegates who had come there from long distances, especially from the states of Hyderabad Mysore and Indore. He also thanked Mr. Jehangir Petit, Chairman, and the members of the Reception Committee for the trouble they had taken. (Applause).

Three cheers were then given for Sir Fazalbhoy, and the session was dissolved.

THE LABOUR SITUATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The unfortunate industrial upheaval has entered the third week of its run causing enormous loss of production and untold suffering to thousands of miserable families and yet the settlement of the dispute is as far from sight as ever. Both parties to the conflict have adopted an unbending attitude. Alas! it is a pity that the industrialists without knowing, without caring to realise the seriousness of such a shortsighted, ignorant policy, should have given a blank refusal to consider the grievances of the mill-hands until they resumed work. For, does not a continuance of this situation mean to them a period of suspended activity, of heavy financial loss and a fatal handicap in competition with foreign manufacturers? On the other hand, are they not intensifying the wretchedness of the sufferings and misery of the work people? Do they want to blind themselves with the frivolous array of figures displayed by the Hon. Mr. M. Ramii, who remorselessly argued that the mill-hands had already received an increase in wages proportionately higher than the increase in the prices of foodstuffs? Moreover, has the attitude of the millowners in the past been such as to infuse confidence in the minds of their men regarding their assurances that the grievances will be considered on the resumption of work? The answer will be, No.

In these circumstances, it is up to the Industrialists of this city to realise the one great lesson of the recent European War that the idea of hugging at the permanence of existing conditions and traditional lines of advance is but chimerical, that the moment is one propitious for an attempt to understand the fundamental principles of industrial relations and their legitimate place in the national life of the country. The forces of change let loose by the War are at work in India, as much as in other countries, and it rests with the leading men of Bombay holding in their hands the destinies of thousands of labourers to direct them along the path of ordered progress.

What then is the outstanding problem? The war, as most people have learnt by bitter experience, has brought about a convulsion in the economic condition of the people. Especially in India the already impoverished proletariat have found life unbearable on account of the large rise in the cost of living and to crown all there is none to adequately appreciate their plight and bring about an amelioration. In the West it is being increasingly recognised that the first essential of industrial efficiency is the will to produce, which can only be obtained by providing sufficient incentive and promoting mutual confidence.

is only when this condition is satisfied and workmen are enabled to feed and clothe themselves adequately and are made to feel that increased production confers reflex benefit on them that we can look forward to the industrial advancement of a nation. In India, however, we seem to be far from the recognition of this fundamental psycho-economic doctrine. But unless serious attempt is made to realise that industrial life is simply a phase of the national activities and that in order to bring about national advancement it is necessary to carry into the Industrial sphere a spirit of goodwill and sympathy and a sense of corporate responsibility, it will be found that a combination of causes such as economic discontent, class-suspicion and a kind of "Industrial Prussianism" will threaten the foundation of Indian society with a long and bitter conflict between Capital and Labour.

To avert this catastrophe is the great and noble work that lies before the enlightened Industrialists of Bombay. Will they rise to the height of the occasion? The way is clear and it requires nothing but a sense of fairplay and justice to tread it. Let them acknowledge the claims for a higher wage and a ten-hours' working day and grant these two concessions as a compromise and as an earnest of their sympathy and intentions of considering the rest of the grievances immediately on resumption of work. In such a step lies the hope of an equitable and lasting settlement. If, on the other hand, the millowners persist in their present attitude and, by driving the workers to desperation and forced return to work, gain an ultimate victory it would be at the price of leaving Labour "discontented, inefficient, mutinous, and ready to renew the fight at the first opportunity. The questions at issue will only be shelved as a result of such a victory and the subdued yet intensified hostility generated in the minds of workers will remain an insurmountable obstacle to India's Industrial Renaissance.—Yours, etc.,

S. RAW.

WIFE vs. HUSBAND.

SUIT FOR £15,000.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

At the High Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Ghose an application was made on behalf of the Defendant in the suit filed by Dora Beatrice Guthree against Captain James Alexander Guthree of the 23rd Machine Gun Squadron, (Cavalry) for an order that certain witnesses be examined on commission in Scotland. This was a suit by the wife against the husband to recover £15,000 due on a bond. The defendant admitted the execution of the bond, but stated that he was domiciled in Scotland and that by the law of Scotland by which relations between the plaintiff and defendant were regulated the bond amounted to a donation or gift and was revokable and that the defendant revoked it. In order to secure expert evidence as to the law of Scotland the defendant applied for an order that a Commission might be issued to examine Sir Herbert Ogilvie a member of the Scottish Bar and defendant's mother.

His lordship granted the application and also directed that the defendant be examined on Commission.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 23.

At a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on January 30th Sir George Lowndes will recommit the Provincial Insolvency Bill to Select Committee.

Messrs. Muddiman and Kincaid will replace Messrs. Rice and Mountford on the body.

Sir George Barnes will introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Steamships Act of 1884. The Commander-in-Chief will introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Army Act 1911 and Mr. Shafi will introduce a Bill to modify certain provisions of the United Provinces Town Improvement Act 1919.

Mr. S. Sinha will move his resolution on the Royal Proclamation and the Reforms Act.

The following names of British Officers appear in the casualty list No. 953: In East Expeditionary Forces: Died of Wounds.. I. A. Lieut. J. P. Baley. Died of Disease: Middlesex Captain W. H. Bennett.

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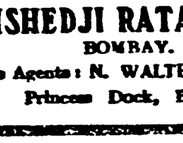

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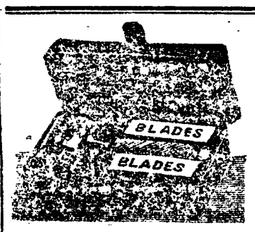

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NATURAL HISTORY.

MEETING OF BOMBAY SOCIETY.

A meeting of members of the Bombay Natural History Society and their friends took place on Thursday, the 22nd January, Colonel C. H. Ward presiding.

The election of 53 new members since the last meeting was announced.

The Society has to acknowledge a large number of contributions received since the last meeting. Our thanks are due to Col. J. E. B. Hotson, for his continued efforts on our behalf, his recent collections from Baluchistan have been of great scientific value, several new forms and species having been discovered. The Society has since received from him a further consignment of 213 mammals, several birds and pressed plants obtained around Shiraz in Southern Persia.

Since demobilization the number of contributions from Mesopotamia, etc., has dwindled down, but the Society still continues to receive some specimens. Among these are 23 bird skins from Major W. M. Logan Home, and 23 from Major F. E. W. Venning (the latter number including a few skins from the Punjab). Several birds' eggs were presented by Capt. C. R. S. Pitman and a Pale Harrier from the banks of the Euphrates by Capt. T. R. Livesey, Lieut. W. H. O. Shrott sent a fox from Baghdad and Capt. Glennie, a Pigmy Shrew. A Scorpion and a few insects were contributed by Lieut.-Col. H. D. Poile, I.M.S. The Society has received a number of skins of that curious animal the Gray Hamster (Cricetulus). The Hamsters are Palaearctic and yet have been recognised as practically identical with a genus found in North America, formerly described under the name Hesperomys. A large series of these was received from Col. Hotson and specimens have also been collected for us by Capt. P. A. Buxton, R.A.M.C., Capt. C. M. Ingoldby, R.A.M.C., and Capt. C. B. Ticehurst, R.A.M.C., from Persia and Baluchistan.

EXHIBITS FROM INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

The most outstanding feature of our contributions from within Indian limits is a collection of skins from Mr. J. P. Mills, I.C.S., Mokokchung, Assam. Special attention should be drawn to two examlpes of a Snub-nosed Monkey. One of these skins has been sent to the British Museum for correct identification, the other being exhibited. These specimens very probably belong to the genus Rhinopithecus, which was hitherto only known from Western China and Tibet, and its discovery within Indian limits would make a very striking and remarkable addition to our Mammalian fauna. Besides the above, Mr. Mills' collection includes examples of the White-handed Gibbon, Small-toothed Palm-Civet, Ferret-Badger, various Tree Shrews and Bamboo Rats. Another valuable collection is that obtained for us by Lieut. Kingdon Ward in the Imaw Bum Range in the Burmo-Yunnan frontier. Among the specimens sent are examples of Anderson's Squirrel, several Brown-toothed Shrews, Pere David's Vole, a Weasel and Bamboo Rats. A Chinese Blood Pheasant and a Laughing Thrush were also collected by him in the same locality. The collection comprises a few though nonetheless interesting specimens and is useful supplement to the work of the Mammal Survey in Burma. The Society records its obligations to Mr. F. Ludlow for a series of Marmot skins collected by him in Tibet. These animals have been for a long time very greatly needed for the proper working out of this genus of which practically little is known scientifically. Mr. Ludlow also presented us with the skins of 3 Oorials, 3 Hares and a Pale Weasel. Twelve mammal skins from Ceylon were received from Mr. G. W. B. Goodfellow, Mr. C. Hopwood, I.F.S., contributed a Malay Chevrotain from Tavoy and Mr. A. E. Jones a Pine Marten, and a Bat from Simla Hills. Six Black-buck heads and skins were received from H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar. His Highness has already sent in a number of these skins and has kindly promised to continue to send specimens shot at different periods of the year with a view to ascertaining any seasonal colour variation in these animals.

Amongst various additions to our bird collection are two very fine examples of the Goosander by Capt. A. S. Brooke, Gharwal. Contributions to our collection of Reptilia include 9 snakes from Mrs. Jackson and a Cat Snake from Dr. Ahlquist, Tura, Assam. A Royal Snake from Peshawar from Mr. Makeig-Jones, a Banded Coral Snake from Lieut. R. H. Hayes, Maymyo, and 9 Frogs from Mr. F. J. Mitchell, Srinagar, Kashmir.

Prof. F. Hallberg read some Notes illustrated with photographs on the plants of North Canara.

A vote of thanks was passed to Prof. Hallberg for his interesting paper and for the excellent photographs exhibited by him.

"PUBLIC WELCOME TO LAJPAT RAI."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was with the greatest pleasure that I read, in your last issue, the letter from a correspondent on the subject of welcome to Lala Lajpat Rai. Only a few heads can realize the worth and extent of his work in America. Years ago, when Lalaji went to America, he must have had little in mind that he would be kept away, in the name of "public safety", from his dearly-loved motherland for all this time. He could not forget in the country of his exile that he had dedicated himself to the service of India and as such he vigorously carried on, in America, a continuous propaganda for the uplift of India through press and platform. And now he returns to his mother country. Let imagination, imagine what his joy must be at this time! A patriot of sterling worth and ability, a zealous worker for the cause of social Reform in word and indeed, a great fighter against immense odds, Lalaji deserves a great public reception at the hands of his fellow-countrymen on his arrival in Bombay. It is the time when Indians, Moderates and Nationalists alike, clearly and fully showed in what great love, respect, admiration and gratitude, they hold Lalaji—one of the few greatest and real patriots of India. I therefore humbly suggest, through your wide medium, that an influential committee be formed before long to arrange to accord a very hearty reception and present an address to Lajpat Rai, in the name of Bombay City and Presidency. The committee should include influential leaders like our Lokamanya Tilak, and Messrs. Baptista and Jinnah. In short, Lajpat Rai should be accorded a reception worthy of patriots to offer to a sterling patriot in the real sense of the word. By the bye, will it be premature to suggest his name for the Presidentship of the Congress this year at Nagpur?—Yours, etc.

VASANTA MARATHE.

LORD SINHA AND AGITATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with great care the speeches of Lord Sinha delivered in Bombay, and I am bound to say I have done so with mixed feelings. I am one of those who hold Lord Sinha in high regard not only for his patriotism and abilities, but also for, what is more important, rendering substantial services to our country both directly and indirectly. But not even his unique position nor his great services shoul make our people swallow all that he has to say about Lord Chelmsford or about "Agitation". If it has been his rare good fortune to hold high offices of State, it has also been his misfortune not to be in constant direct touch with great popular movements. I am afraid, if he continues in the strain in which he has begun, it will be the painful duty of the leaders of the Indian people to examine his statements more critically than would be pleasant. If Lord Sinha has his rights and duties to give expression to his honest views, the leaders of the people have also theirs. was, therefore, very glad to read your criticism in your "Notes" of the 19th instant. Duty towards yourself as well as towards the people of India and may I add even towards Lord Sinha himself demands such a critical examination even of "honest views". I wish you would write even more crushingly about the oft-given advice not to agitate. To my mind constitutional agitation is the very life-breath of democracy, and if what is called "Work" is imperatively necessary. "Agitation" is no less so. It is a happy coincidence that Lord Sinha and the Hon. Mr. Patel—the "politician" and the "agitator"—have not only returned home at the same time, but have also begun to deliver their characteristically contradictory messages. It is for the country to judge.—Yours, etc.

Visnagar, Jan. 21.

C. N. PANDYA.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR,
"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF DIABETES.

Of the many testimonials which have been accorded to him by those who have got completely cured by his treatment, the following are taken at random:—

Mr. BHAILAL V. KOTHARI, B.A., LL.B. Vakil, High Court, Lamington Road, Bombay, writes on 20-7-1919.

"It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "diabetes" for over 4 years and had tried many well-known doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease, that could not at all be controlled before began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a Diabetes Specialist in name but a *specialist indeed in reality.*

My specific gravity which was 1038 in the beginning of course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce fell down from 24 to nil while sediments were not at all visible.

After conducting the analysis of urine of the above named patient Mr. Bhailal V. Kothari and other two patients, has undergone a complete course of treatment for "Diabetes" under the said Dr. S. R. Iyengar. 'Diabetes specialist."

The following is the result obtained:—

True abstract from the memorandum Nos. 963, 1906 and 2024 of 19/20 issued by Dr. L. L. Joshi, M.D., B.Sc., D.T.M., F.C.S., Municipal Analyst, Bombay, on 2-8-19, 2-11-19 and 6-11-19 respectes:—

Sp. gravity 1038 1006 and 1015 colour, pale yellow; reaction, acid; indican, nil; albumen, nil, sugar, nil.

RAO BAHADUR KESHAVLAL G. TRIVADY, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Bombay Presidency (and Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh State), writes:—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the efficacy of the Medicines of Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, DIABETES SPECIALIST of Madras I was under his treatment for six weeks in course of which the specific gravity of Urine fell from 1038 to 1015 degrees, and sugar which was considerable in the beginning, became always most imperceptible—which means a wonderful cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before. I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality of his drugs which seem to be purely vegetable drugs.

Mr. N. K. KARODE, Chemical Analyser, Junagadh State, writes on 2nd December, 1918:—I am glad to certify that Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, treated Rao Bahadur Keshavlal G. Trivadi in 1916 for Diabetes and effected cure in the course of about six weeks. At the commencement of the treatment the Sp. Gr. of his urine was 1038 and it gradually fell to 1015 and accordingly the quantity of sugar also decreased and came down almost to normal. Dr. S. R. Iyengar's treatment seems to consist of native drugs and the effect is marvellous. I am of opinion that anybody suffering from this disease should take benefit of Dr. Iyengar's treatment.

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Girgaum, Bombay.

Telegrams:—"DIABETES," Bombay.

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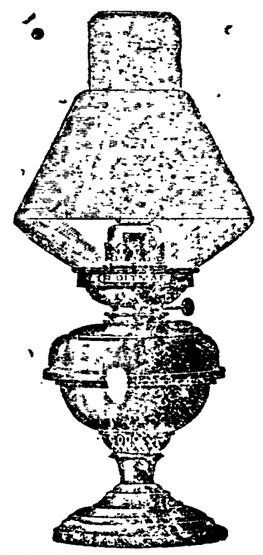

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J. E. LEE, Personal Asst. to the Home Secry., Hyderabad, Dec.

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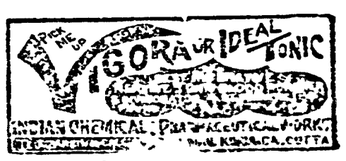

Literature and Art.

FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.

LORD FISHER'S MEMORIES.

Lord Fisher has no knack of writing books. But in his long distinguished career he has stored up ever so many interesting memories and he has not been too modest to give them to the world. He dictated them necessarily in conversational style, and the volume is published by Hodder and Stoughton. In the naval warrior's opinion a written classic is dry, while conversation is fresh and interesting. Lord Fisher talks throughout of great personages and exciting events, and the interest never flags. Digressions are inevitable in a dictated book and in some places the speech is rather too free. It seems that his critics do not credit him with modesty, and his reply is that he never said he was modest. If so, the candour with which he speaks of others is intelligible. But the only explanation which occurs to one of his reference to the alleged parentage of Sultan Abdul Hamid, and other like passages, is that the volume was spoken and not written with care. Lord Fisher is often modest enough, for example, when he says that he was asked to go to Australia to report on its defence, but he did not, and a far better man was deputed and he devised a splendid scheme. He is, however, very outspoken when he speaks as follows in the same connection: "When Lord Kitchener went to Australia to inaugurate the scheme of defence, he forgot Australia was an island. What Australia wants to make it impregnable is not conscription, but submarines. However I fancy Kitchener was sent there to get him out of the way. Jellicoe has gone there but he hasn't sufficient foresight."

Lord Fisher was for some time principal aide-de-camp to King Edward VII, and he has much to say about the King's nobility of heart and his knack of saying the right thing at the right moment. His Majesty once sent to enquire after Mr. Keir Hardie's stomach-ache. When Lord Fisher expressed his surprise, His Majesty replied: "Don't you understand me? I am the King of *all* the People." This aide-de-camp was expected to keep the King informed about naval events in particular. His Majesty once met the Japanese Ambassador and immediately requested him to convey to his Emperor his congratulations on the launching of a Dreadnought. The King had read about it in the papers on the previous day and Lord Fisher says that he felt ashamed inasmuch as he had not informed His Majesty about so important an event. King Edward was very popular in France. A Frenchman once asked Lord Fisher: "How long is your King going to stay here? He will become King of France if he does not go away early."

Lord Fisher has something to say about his visit to Constantinople, and his conversations with the Sultan and with Kiamil Pasha. It was at the time of the Boer War, and the Sultan enquired anxiously if there was no risk of a coalition against England. Kiamil had been nicknamed an "Englishman" because he was a devoted friend of England. He remarked to Lord Fisher that when other Powers professed the friendship of Turkey, they had an eye on some part of Turkish territory, while England had asked for no return. This was before the two Powers met as enemies. Lord Fisher had inspected the fortifications and during the last war he was the only member of the War Council who was opposed to the Dardanelles adventure. Besides knowing the strength of the fort, he had faith in Nelson's dictum that any sailor who attacks a fort is a fool. He did not resign because, he says, the ships could be withdrawn at any time.

Besides recording his memories Lord Fisher expresses interesting views on topics of political and other interests. For example, he is of opinion that British ambassadors must change when the Government at Home changes, in accordance with the American practice. He complains that British consuls are indifferent to the trade interests of their country and look upon a travelling agent as a nuisance, while the German consul at Constantinople went about the streets selling German sugar by the pound. Here and there Lord Fisher speaks of his religious views, and referring to Presbyterian preaching he remarks that "there is tautology, but there is conviction. Two qualities rule the world-emotion and earnestness." At the end of the volume are collected a few maxims which Lord Fisher seems to have specially admired, e.g., Rashness in war is prudence; Originality never led to preferment; Repetition is the soul of journalism.

Intermediate Poetical Selections by Professor Keshavlal L. Oza, M.A., Bahauddin College, Junagadh Re. 1.

TRADE UNIONISM IN ENGLAND.

AN INTRODUCTION TO TRADE UNIONISM. BY G. D. H. COLE.
(Labour Research Deparment; Trade Union Series No. 4.)

At a time when in Bombay, the labour world is in a state of unrest, excitement and discontent, over economic issues, the seriousness of which is no longer in doubt, and when the Bombay operative is realising keenly the necessity of organising himself, it is particularly opportune that we should study carefully an authoritative work on English Trade Unionism like the present one which, under the modest title of "An Introduction to Trade Unionism" successfully acquaints us with the structure and government of the typical British Trade Union and discusses with a marked fairness of statement, the problems of present-day Trade Unionism. Mr. Cole has been able to establish himself as an authority upon these questions, with the publication of his earlier studies entitled the "World of Labour" and "Self-Government in Industry." A tribute of praise is due to the Labour Research Department which has brought out the present volume. It is an association of inquirers into social, industrial and political problems; it acts as a general information bureau upon all questions relating to Labour, Socialist and Co-operative movements. It possesses a valuable collection of documents and reports, bearing upon Trade Unionism. A large number of Trade Unions with membership of nearly two millions, are now affiliated to the Department. Trades Councils and other local Labour bodies are also affiliated to it, and it has appointed a special Committee of Inquiry, to investigate the history of the organisation and future of these bodies.

Mr. Cole has utilised in the present volume, a good deal of the material submitted to this Committee. He has described, in a wonderfully lucid manner, the origin and the complex growth of the many types of Trade Unions existing at present, in the United Kingdom. He aims at bringing out the general features of the Trade Union movement of the present day, introducing actual descriptions of particular societies, only for the purpose of illustrating the chief points involved. He concludes with a most useful and successful effort, viz., a description of the general principles of organisation, which the Trade Union movement has adopted; and of the main difficulties and problems which confront it at the present day. He begins with a survey of the numerical strength of the Trade Unions of the present day, comparing it with the position of Trade Unionism in the nineteenth nineties, when Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Webb took their first elaborate survey of the movement. At the end of 1892, the population of the United Kingdom, was about 40 millions; and the total membership included in Trade Unions, a little over a million and a half, of whom all but a hundred thousand were men. The Trade Unions thus included about 4 per cent. of the total population and about 20 per cent. of the male manual workers. At the end of 1915, the total population was over 46 millions, and the officially recorded Trade Union Membership had reached 4,126,793 of whom over 400,000 were women. The Trade Unions thus, already included 9 per cent. of the total population, forty-five per cent. at least of the male manual workers and perhaps 10 per cent. of the woman workers.

A point to note here is that the Trade Union movement in the United Kingdom is specially concentrated in certain districts and in certain industries. It is exceptionally strong in Lancashire, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the north-east coast, in the industrial belt of Scotland, in South Wales, in the South-west Midlands and in London. It is concentrated in particular industries, notably in coal mining, the textile industries, engineering, and shipbuilding. Among the large industries, the least strong organisation is that of the agricultural labourers. But a significant development of Trade Unionism during recent years is its considerable extension from the manual workers, such as the supervisory grades on the railways and in the post office, and to some extent in private industries, to clerks, teachers nurses and others. Even the doctors have regis[illegible] some of their professional associations under the Trade Union Act. The most strongly organised industry in the United Kingdom is coal mining. The Miners' Federation of Great Britain holds a predominant position including 800,000 out of a total of 1,095,000 persons employed in coal mines. The railway service is now regarded as one of the best organised industries, but it has three distinct unions, attempt to amalgamate which, in one large controlling body, have hitherto failed. The engineering and shipbuilding industries are remarkable for the extraordinary number of separate unions, which contain, as well as for the complexity of their own organisation.

One of the most interesting sections in Mr. Cole's chapter on the structure of Trade Unionism, is that in which he gives a classification of Trade Unions. He distinguishes between craft Union and Union by industry. Another division of Unions being that which follows the lines of sex. A craft Union consists of persons, following a particular occupation possessing in common a certain skill, and aiming in common at a certain set of coditions of employment; as for example a Union of plumbers, of stone masons in the building industry. Broadly contrasted with this is the Union by industry. Advocates of this system set out to combine in a single Union all those workers who co-operate in producing a common product or type of product, or in rendering a common service irrespective of tye degree of skill, which they happen to possess. Thus advocates of Union by industry aim at creating one Union for the Railway industry, one Union for the mining industry, one Union for the Building industry, and so on. The movement towards such a Union tends to the grouping in a single Union all those persons who work under a common employer or a group of employers.

Space prohibits reviewing in detail, Mr. Cole's examination of the government of Trade Unionism. But the book can be strongly recommended to all those who are interested, in the organisation of Indian Labour, who should particularly study the sections in which he deals with the branch, the district and the advisory Councils, and his remarks on the National Executives and officials, delegates' meetings and the referendum.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, are publishing a book of peculiar interest at the present moment called "In a Bengal Backwater. When the manuscript was offered to the publishers they received at the same time the following criticism from a very distinguished Englishman whose deep knowledge of Bengal entitled his opinion to respect:—

Writers such as Mrs. Cotes and Mrs. Bell have given descriptions of Anglo-Indian life in Bengal in its contact with Indian life proper—but I have seen no work, since Alexander Allardyce's "City of Sunshine" (published about 1885), which reproduces with such fidelity and without caricature the internal economics of Bengal Hindu home life. There is internal evidence that it has been written by a lady, though the pseudonym is that of the other sex, and the title is reminiscent of a book published within the last year or so, describing Anglo-Indian life in a Burma setting. But this book "In a Bengal Backwater" contains so much that is true and original that I should be very glad to see it published.

The descriptions of scenery—the cold weather, the hot weather, the rains,—are refreshingly accurate and attractive. The characters stand out in strong relief as replicas from life, there is just a tendency to exaggeration in one Indian and one English character; but this may be pardoned in view of the general high standard.

But the underlying quality which should obtain for the book a vogue in circles other than the usual Anglo-Indian novel readers is the kindly attitude to the Indian or rather to the Bengali temperament, and the courage and confidence which are inspired.—I am sure that there are many Britishers out here in many walks of life who have tried at different times to follow the same line of action as the heroine, who have in many respects experienced similar disappointments and disillusionments, and yet who have persevered.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI. Jan. 23.

Army Department: Captains A. R. C. Lane, 2/5 Gurkhas, L. M. Heath, 19th Punjabis, N. F. C. Nulloy, 32nd Lancers are promoted Majors.

Major Agakhan, Chota Nagpur Regiment and Major Sir Hugh Bray Calcutta Scottish regiment resign their Commissions.

Legislative Department: Sir Charles Kesteven resigns his seat on the Council. The seat of Captain Ajab Khan is declared vacant.

Lieut.-Col. R. W. L. Dunlop, is appointed Solicitor with the Governments of India.

Home Department: Draft rules are published for the appointment of natives of India and Burma to the Indian Civil service otherwise than by open competition.

Captain F. C. Troup R. A. joins the Burma military police.

Revenue Department: Mr. Hector Officiates as Imperial Economic botanist, vice Mr. Howard. Major E. F. Hunter I. A. rejoins the Survey of India.

Lieut.-Col. C. H. Turner, R.E., has eight months' leave and Lieut.-Col. G. A. Bayley officiates as Superintendent in charge of the Map Publication Office.

Finance Department: Mr. J. M. Hartley officiates as Chief Auditor N.W. Railway vice Mr. Scott Mr. J. H. Ragan Deputy Auditor, E. B. Ry., has three months leave. The tenure of Lieut.-Col. C. M. Baker, Military Deputy Auditor-General is extended to 19th September.

Commerce Department: Mr. A. D. Gordon becomes Member of the Indian Tea Cess Committee vice Mr. Rennison resigned.

Railway Board: Moulmein Punjab realignment Railway survey has been sanctioned.

The Telegraph Association Ahmedabad have passed a resolution urging Government for increase of pay and allowances to all ranks and the abolition of local service and immediate sanction of scarcity allowance pending grant of revised scale of pay prepared and sumbitted on their behalf. They have wired to the Director-General of Telegraphs asking for immediate relief.

The following is the plague mortality dunin the week ending 10th January. Total number is 2.879 against 3.890 cases. The provincial figures are:—Bombay 406, Madras 338, Bihar and Orissa 365, the United Provinces 367, Punjab 40, Burma 184, the Central Provinces 762, Mysore State 139 appear in the casualty list No. 953; Delhi 62.

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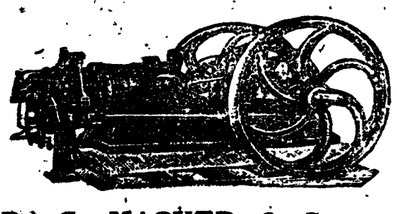

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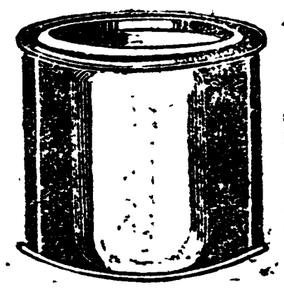

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